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PARIS: Friday clear. Temp. 64-74. Wind: light. Humidity: 60-70%.
CHANCE: Variable. 60-70%.
WIND: 10-15. 60-70%.
TEMP: 64-74. 60-70%.

WEATHER—COMICS PAGE.

2 Nations Entering Negotiations

Ethiopians Admit Loss of Districts to Somalis

Aug. 4 (UPI).—The Ethiopian announcement that it had admitted the loss of several districts to Somali forces was the latest in a series of moves that have been making headlines in the Horn of Africa.

Soviet Luxury Automobile's Stereo, Air Conditioning

OW, Aug. 4 (UPI).—With a Madison Avenue flare, Union has announced production of a new "well-dressed" automobile complete with stereo radio and air conditioning.

on Boycott Ends

ides, Spain Communists First Formal Contact

By James M. Markham

Aug. 4 (NYT).—A diplomatic boycott that had been in effect since the Spanish Communist Party was expelled from the government in 1959, ended today with the first formal contact between the two sides.

A meeting of two U.S. diplomats, a Spaniard and a Spaniard, was held at a restaurant in Madrid today, according to a Spaniard, to discuss the situation in the country.

During the meeting last week, Mr. Mordano reportedly asked if the embassy had made other contacts with the party and was told it had not.

An American involved in the luncheon meeting said it was "just an ice-breaker" and that other contacts would probably follow.

Smith Says S. Africa Backs His Position on Majority Rule

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Aug. 4 (UPI).—Prime Minister Ian Smith said today that he has South Africa's "full backing" for his efforts to achieve a majority rule settlement.

The assertion followed a meeting with South African Foreign Minister R.F. (Pik) Botha at the New Sarum airbase outside Salisbury.

Mr. Botha, making his third visit to Rhodesia in two months, said "valuable progress" was made during the talks.

Intermediaries. The Rhodesian leader said South Africa itself is not making proposals toward a majority rule settlement.

While not slamming the door on the current British-U.S. initiative aimed at majority rule next year, Mr. Smith has rejected the latest proposals saying they contained no guarantees for the white minority.

Mr. Smith has said he has begun work toward "internal" majority rule that would exclude the hard-line Patriotic Front and enjoy the support of Rhodesians even if Britain and the United States refused to recognize it.

"I am satisfied that I do have the full backing and the full trust of the South African government. You will find, I think, that that was endorsed by the few words which Mr. Botha said at the end of our meeting."

Mr. Botha, apparently alluding partly to the United States and Britain, said South Africa and

sophisticated weapons "are battling deep inside Ethiopian territory" and "no amount of lies can cover up this persistent aggression."

"Many parts of the Ogaden and eastern Ethiopia have been captured by regular troops," the radio said. Somalia has said only Somali guerrillas, and not regular troops were taking part in the fighting.

Gains in East. Ethiopia once before had said the Somalis were making inroads into the Ogaden in the country's far southeastern corner.

But today's announcement was the first time Addis Ababa had acknowledged that the Somalis were also gaining ground in the east in Bale and Sidamo Provinces.

Ethiopia said it had demanded an emergency meeting of the Organization of African Unity earlier in the week to "acquaint the world in general with the grave consequences of Somalia's aggressive acts."

Foreign ministers of Somalia and Ethiopia flew to West Africa to try to settle their differences as the guerrillas claimed new successes.

The insurgents said they now controlled nearly 90 per cent of the Ogaden which they want to make part of a "greater Somalia," and at least 114 towns and villages.

An emergency meeting of a special eight-nation mediation commission starting tomorrow in Gabon appeared doomed to failure because of the deep antagonisms and fundamental differences between the two countries, diplomatic sources said.

Abuse Hurled. As they flew to Libreville, Gabon, the Somali and Ethiopian foreign ministers continued to hurl accusations at each other.

Somali Foreign Minister Abdu Rhaman Jama Barre accused Ethiopia of preparing to invade Somalia and trying to involve major powers in the Ogaden situation.

His Ethiopian counterpart, Fekile Gedle Giorgis, accused Somalia of a full-fledged invasion and said Addis Ababa was capable at any time of crushing the invaders.

Guerrillas of the Western Somali Liberation Front announced today they captured two more towns in Bale Province on the Western fringe of the disputed region and killed 41 Ethiopian soldiers.

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He said the discussions dealt with the procedure to be followed in electing a replacement for Archbishop Makarios, who filled the dual role of head of church and state.

"Our main objective is to avoid tension and to insure a smooth transition," Mr. Kyprianou said.

Other party leaders said they confined their discussion to procedural matters, without discussing the possibility of uniting behind a single leader or throwing the race open.

The party leaders met at the presidential office immediately after an emotional visit to St. John's Cathedral, where the Archbishop's body is lying in state until a state funeral and burial Monday.

Lines of Greek-Cypriot men. After a two-hour meeting, Mr.



President Carter admiring Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere's staff in Oval Office of White House yesterday in front of painting of George Washington.

Carter Welcomes Nyerere In Bid for African Détente

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 (AP).—President Carter today intensified his efforts to achieve black-white détente in southern Africa as he received Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere, a longtime foe of white supremacist rule in that region.

Mr. Nyerere is the first African leader to be invited by Mr. Carter here on a state visit.

At a welcoming ceremony, Mr. Nyerere set the tone for his two days of meetings with Mr. Carter when he said: "We in Tanzania have greatly welcomed your administration's new approach relating to the liberation of my continent from colonialism and racism."

President Carter greeted Mr. Nyerere, 55, who is making his first visit here in 14 years, with praise, calling him wise, experienced and a superb politician who is "admired in every council of world leaders."

Mr. Nyerere's visit symbolizes the warming relations between the United States and black African nations since the Carter administration took office. Mr. Nyerere, sometimes called the "conscience of Africa," was greeted by a 21-gun salute.

Greek-Cypriot Leaders Confer About Successor to Makarios

NICOSIA, Aug. 4 (AP).—Leaders of the four major Greek-Cypriot political parties met today to discuss the future of Cyprus after the death of its President, Archbishop Makarios.

Heads of the Communist party, Socialist party, the conservative Democratic Rally and Mr. Kyprianou's own Centrist Democratic party took part, as Greek Cypriots continued to mourn the Archbishop, who died yesterday of a heart attack.

Mr. Kyprianou, president of the Greek-Cypriot Chamber of Deputies, is serving as acting President until elections for a new head of state, which under the Constitution should be held within 45 days.

The Archbishop told an Iranian interviewer four days before his death that Mr. Kyprianou was his "only suitable successor," an Iranian newspaper reported yesterday.

After a two-hour meeting, Mr.

Sees No Need for Working Groups

Vance-Sadat Proposal Is Rejected by Assad

By Bernard Gwertzman

DAMASCUS, Aug. 4 (NYT).—President Hafez al-Assad of Syria rejected tonight the Egyptian proposal for convening a working group of Arab and Israeli foreign ministers in the United States next month because it would be seen as "a competitor" of the Geneva Middle East peace conference where he said Palestine rights should be recognized.

In a press conference after he had conferred several hours with Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, Mr. Assad said that he favored continued contacts and discussions by the various parties to ensure that a Geneva conference can be held but he stressed that he saw no value in the working group concept advanced by President Jimmy Carter of Egypt Tuesday and endorsed by Mr. Vance.

"Our brothers in Egypt who raised 'questions' about the working group idea," Mr. Assad said.

As outlined in Alexandria by Mr. Vance and Mr. Sadat Tuesday night, the working group would be made up of Israeli, Egyptian, Jordanian and Syrian foreign ministers under the direction of Mr. Vance and would discuss problems of procedure and substance relating to an eventual Geneva conference.

There was much confusion on the details of the group at the conference, Egyptian officials have since denied that it was meant to be a preliminary conference, (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

proposed it saw certain benefits which so far we haven't seen," Mr. Assad said.

The Syrian rejection would seem to make it highly unlikely that the working group would be called together since Jordan—where Mr. Vance visits tomorrow—would probably be reluctant to endorse the Egyptian idea if Syria opposes it.

With only Egypt and Israel favoring the proposal of the so-called confrontation states, a formal working group would probably not be convened. But this does not mean that Mr. Vance could not have continuing informal contacts in the United States and elsewhere with the interested parties short of a defined group.

It seemed tonight that the Syrian opposition was caused by Mr. Assad's reluctance to appear to be backing anything that seemed to be a formula for bypassing the issue of the PLO's participation in an international forum devoted to the Middle East and was not unexpected, given the good relations between Damascus and the PLO now because of the PLO's pledge to moderate its activities in Lebanon for Syrian leaders to stand by the PLO internationally.

Mr. Vance told reporters prior to Mr. Assad's press conference that he had "a good meeting" with the Syrian leader, who has been most outspoken on Palestine rights of the Arab leaders, but acknowledged that there were "differences" with Mr. Assad and that the Syrian President had

raised "questions" about the working group idea.

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Guidance, Direction. Under the reorganization, the National Security Council will continue to provide guidance and direction in the development of all national intelligence activities.

A senator who met with Mr. Carter before the plan was made public said it would increase Adm. Turner's overall responsibilities as well as his ability to coordinate the CIA's activities with those of intelligence agencies in the Departments of State, Treasury, Justice and Defense.

Sen. Jake Garn, R-Utah, said the revision was designed "to coordinate the activities [of the intelligence agencies], eliminate any possibility for abuse and make sure the intelligence product is usable."

[The New York Times reported today, meanwhile, that Mr. Carter's plan would give Adm. Turner more authority than any CIA director in the past by letting him control the entire national intelligence budget. That would include funding of the Defense Department's National Security Agency and the National Reconnaissance Office, The Times said.]

But the newspaper said that senior administration officials contend Adm. Turner would not become an "intelligence czar" as other agencies had feared because they could appeal any policy decisions to an inter-agency cabinet-level committee of the National Security Council.

[Secretary of Defense Harold Brown had opposed Adm. Turner's efforts to gain full control over the NSA and NRO budgets, which had been under Mr. Brown and account for nearly three-fourths of the nation's estimated \$5-billion intelligence spending. Under the new program, The Times said, Adm. Turner would control the intelligence community's budget, but Mr. Brown would retain operational control of NSA and NRO as well as the Defense Intelligence Agency.]

When the Department of Energy begins operating this fall, Mr. Carter said, "we will have an energy policy to make our nation proud."

Three Agencies. As a result of the reorganization, three existing agencies—the Federal Power Commission, the Energy Research and Development Administration and the Federal Energy Administration—will be abolished and the Interior Department will lose most of its power over energy matters.

Other responsibilities of the new department include:

• Authority for gathering energy data—to be vested in a new energy information administration within the department—and power

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

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Stanfield Turner testifying before Senate committee.

Cost, Efficiency Are Cited

Carter Revamps Intelligence; CIA Chief to Be Overall Head

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 (AP).—President Carter today revamped the nation's troubled intelligence network, placing the director of the CIA in charge of all intelligence operations and budgets except those of the FBI.

The White House said that the plan "should result in more productive and cost-effective foreign intelligence activities."

The White House plan, seen as an interim measure until legislation can be introduced and enacted by Congress, is embodied in an executive order.

It creates a special mechanism, to be known as the National Intelligence Tasking Center, for putting specific jobs of the nation's intelligence organizations under the director of central intelligence, Adm. Stanfield Turner.

In addition to his job of managing the budget for the nation's intelligence activities, Adm. Turner will be in charge of the agencies' intelligence work.

Decision-makers who use information gathered by the agencies will be given responsibility for outlining their requirements for "substantive intelligence," the White House said in announcing the changes.

The White House said the changes were designed to provide for strong direction by the President and the National Security Council, and to centralize the most critical national intelligence management functions under the director of central intelligence.

"Left unchanged are operational and support activities as they are performed adequately today," the announcement said.

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Greek Cypriot leaders meeting in Nicosia yesterday. From left: Socialist Vassos Lysarides, Communist Executive Spiros Kyprianou, and (back to camera) conservative Glafkos Clerides.

More Teenagers Rounded Up

Soweto Police Fire Shotguns, Use Dogs to Disperse Rioters

JOHANNESBURG, Aug. 4 (Reuters).—Police used shotguns, not sticks and dogs against black demonstrators and arrested 52 teenagers in their homes today as the latest upsurge of racial violence in Soweto township entered a second week.

The 52 teenagers were detained in a house-to-house search. The Johannesburg Star said some were beaten. The police said stone-throwing youths, who boycotted classes to protest against the black education system, took to the streets of Soweto on six occasions during the day.

Policemen fired birdshot to disperse them and in one incident, charged a crowd of blacks with billy clubs to arrest 25 teenagers, 10 of them girls. Hundreds of black teenagers have been detained in the last week in townships around Pretoria and Johannesburg.

Four children were detained after Alsatian dogs were unleashed on a crowd of stone-throwing blacks and "brought them down," a police spokesman said.

Rioting in Soweto last year claimed more than 500 lives. The spokesman said today's search of houses was intended to round up those responsible for hijacking a school bus, a food truck. There were no reports of deaths today and the number of injured was not known, the spokesman said.

Unrest has been mounting in the township of 1.25 million blacks since last Thursday when schoolchildren and older students who spearheaded Soweto's militancy walked out to protest what they claim is a deliberate policy by the white government to prevent blacks from getting a proper education. It was a dispute over schooling which ignited last year's riots.

"We might as well study on our own," a student said. "We don't need the teachers now."

Police Killings

At least four blacks have been killed by police bullets in the past week and further confrontation is building up over demands for Soweto autonomy under a freely elected black administration.

The government said yesterday it was prepared to permit elections within three months for a community council which would cooperate with Soweto's white administrators.

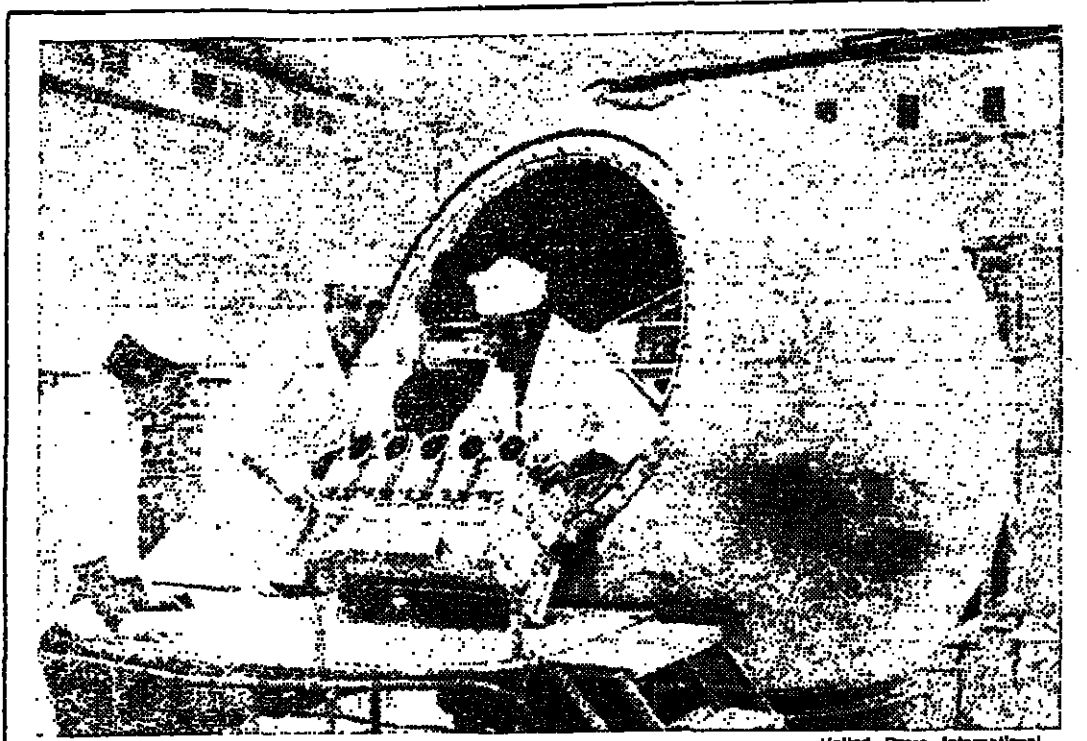
But Ntshato Motlana, leader of a "Committee of 10" which has become the main public voice of Soweto, said: "We will not be bludgeoned into accepting community councils. We are calling for non-racial elections for an autonomous Soweto city council," he said.

OPEC to Lend Over \$148 Million To Third World

VIENNA, Aug. 4 (Reuters).—Oil-exporting countries today formally decided to spend \$148.7 million in long-term interest-free loans for projects in developing countries burdened by rising oil prices.

Finance ministers of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries approved the expenditure, involving a total of 42 development projects, at the start of their regular twice-yearly meeting here. OPEC officials said.

The allocations, from OPEC's aid fund for Third World countries with balance-of-payments problems, will go toward improving irrigation, roads, hydroelectric and other essential services in African, Asian and Caribbean countries.



Specialists checking equipment on the international sputnik "Cosmos-936."

Multination Program for Cosmos-936

MOSCOW, Aug. 4 (AP).—The Soviet Union reported today that its Cosmos-936 space laboratory, carrying plants, fruit flies and white mice, was functioning normally in orbit and carrying out experiments aimed at making space travel easier for humans.

The biological craft, launched yesterday, is a cooperative project that involves scientists

from the United States and France as well as Communist countries. It features a centrifuge device that keeps 10 laboratory rats in conditions approximating earth gravity while 20 more experience weightlessness.

In a Pravda article today, scientists hinted that the experiment could precede an effort to create artificial gravity for future cosmonauts.

"Now, when manned flights

last for months, new problems arise before biology and medicine," Pravda said. "How can an earth life, used to a [gravitational] pull, be taught to remain in space for as long as possible? Would a small pulling force not be of use here?"

The flight is also designed to test the effect of radiation on heredity. Fruit flies are commonly used for such experiments because they produce a new generation every few days.

Equatorial Guinea Reported Africa's Chamber of Horrors

By David Lamb

DOUALA, Cameroon.—Less than a decade ago, Equatorial Guinea was the jewel in Spain's African crown, a prosperous, peaceful little place that the well-educated Bubi tribesmen fondly nicknamed "Nanny Poo."

The carefree island of "Nanny Poo"—more correctly, Fernando Po—and its sister province on the mainland represented the Africa of storybooks—beautiful and partly untamed. It was roamed by gorillas and covered with jungle, and from the cathedral tower at Malabo a verdant vista of well-kept plantations spread to the mountain range and the ocean beyond.

Coffee and cocoa were bountiful, an African middle class enjoyed both wealth and leisure and the school enrollment and per-capita income were among the highest on the continent. It was not surprising that the coming of independence was greeted with optimism.

"Guineans do not want their independence to resemble a bottle of champagne that evaporates in euphoria," Premier Benigno Ono Edu said in early 1968.

Terror Begins

But within days of independence on Oct. 12, 1968, the euphoria had given way to terror. Mr. Ono was imprisoned and beaten to death. The roundup and execution of the educated elite, the civil servants and legislative opponents began with systematic fury. Youth gangs ran amok, killing, looting and raping. They still do, by informed accounts.

Today Equatorial Guinea is Africa's chamber of horrors, a morally and financially bankrupt country ruled by a Catholic-turned-atheist, life-President Francisco Macias Nguema, 55, who says: "The so-called intellectuals are the greatest problems facing Africa today. They are polluting our climate with foreign culture."

Since Mr. Macias took power at independence, nearly all the senior civil servants and two-thirds of the Assembly members have been murdered or imprisoned or have fled into exile. An estimated 100,000 Guineans—25 per cent of the country's population—have fled. Conditions in Malabo, the capital, are considered so intolerable that the Organization of African Unity recently took the unprecedented step of voting to close its regional headquarters there.

Toll Put at 59,000

Knowledgeable observers place the death toll over the past nine years as high as 59,000. "Those known to have been killed, in addition to Premier Ono, in-

cluded the vice-president, the representative to the UN, the president of the Assembly and the minister for justice. The Bubi chief, Pastor Torao Sikara, died in Bata Prison and Enrique Gori Molubela, a founder of the Union Bubi party, died of gangrene after his eyes were gouged out.

"In many cases people have been punished or executed without even a pretense that they were guilty of a crime," writes Suzanne Cronje, an African specialist, in a report for the London-based Anti-Slavery Society entitled "The Forgotten Dictatorship."

"This is especially true of women whose only crime was that they were related to politicians or officials who had fallen out of favor. In some cases whole villages have been destroyed when a member of the community was accused of disloyalty to Mr. Macias or some such crime."

Spanish Guinea, Equatorial Guinea covers an area of just over 28,000 square kilometers and consists of two provinces: Rio Muni on the continent, sandwiched between Cameroon and Gabon, and the island of Macias Nguema, called Fernando Po until the President named it after himself. The island lies about 21 miles off the Cameroon coast.

Information Blackout

There is an almost total blackout of information about the country today. A garrison of Spanish troops was kicked out in 1969 and most of the 7,000 European expatriates went with them in fear for their lives. The UN mission was expelled in 1973; the U.S. Embassy was closed in 1976. No Western journalists and few foreigners are allowed to visit.

But in interviews with refugees and diplomats in West Africa, and from reports compiled by European-based human rights organizations, a picture emerges of Equatorial Guinea and its paranoid president that invites comparison with the late Francois (Papa Doc) Duvalier's reign of terror in Haiti.

Equatorial Guinea is a country on the decline, isolated and divorced from the influence of the world. There are only two doctors in Equatorial Guinea and, as a UN report has noted, "medicines and drugs are virtually unavailable." Television has ceased to operate because of a lack of technicians and the only place a person can make a long-distance call is to Madrid.

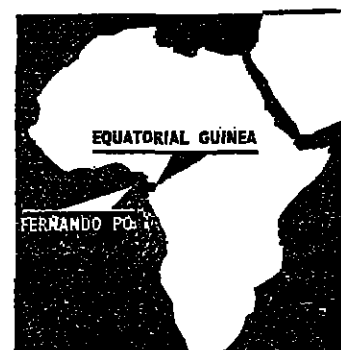
Cocoa production has fallen from 24,000 tons at independence to an estimated 10,000 tons today, largely because thousands of Nigerian contract workers were harassed, beaten and finally expelled in 1975. Nigeria evacuated the last of the 40,000 workers after its embassy in Malabo was attacked by members of a youth brigade. In an effort to fill the void, Mr. Macias decreed last year that all unemployed persons over 15 years of age be made to work the plantations and the phosphate mines.

No Civil Liberties

Civil liberties are nonexistent. Mr. Macias has the mail censored and has canceled the passports—and thus the nationality—of Equatorial Guineans abroad.

Contact with foreigners is forbidden. Fishing has been banned in an attempt to reduce the flight of refugees. Photographing even a palm tree is illegal without a government permit. An armed brigade of uniformed thugs, known as Youth Marching for Macias, patrols the streets, enforcing the President's decrees.

There was little in Mr. Macias'



background to suggest that he was capable of either leadership or ruthlessness. A slight, handsome man, Mr. Macias was a Spanish civil servant, the mayor of a small town, Mongomo. He was appointed vice-premier and minister of public works when the colonial administration set up an autonomous government, and from there he rose to undistinguished prominence in the pre-independence period.

A member of the majority Fang tribe, he set out as President to settle old scores with the Bubi, the wealthiest of the country's ethnic groups. Then he moved to solidify his control through terror and dictatorial practices.

Closed to Public

He named himself President for life, and ordered that his praises be included in the Roman Catholic mass and he confiscated churches for the storage of coffee and cocoa. In naming the principal province after himself, he declared that a sizable part of it was a "presidential zone" closed to the public.

Two years ago he celebrated Christmas Eve by ordering the shooting and hanging of 150 prisoners in "Nanny Poo's" football stadium. During the spectacle, witnesses said, loudspeakers blared a recording of "Those Were the Days, My Friend."

© Los Angeles Times

Energy Department Created As Carter Signs Measure

(Continued from Page 1)

to order energy companies to supply the government with information on their reserves and production levels.

Authority over all energy conservation programs, including the power to order some mandatory conservation steps if necessary, and the ability to set new building insulation standards.

Jurisdiction over oil pipelines, nuclear waste management, all federal energy research and development efforts and strategic petroleum reserves.

Programs for allocating or rationing fuels during national shortages or embargoes by foreign exporters.

A role in determining the rate

of production in federal energy lease areas on the outer continental shelf and on inland federal lands.

Meanwhile, in a major victory for the President, the House refused yesterday to remove federal price controls on natural gas.

Mr. Carter praised it as "a courageous action."

House leaders had said that it would be an uphill battle to win approval of the tax increase. Members proved them right, rejecting the measure by a vote of 339 to 82.

Mr. Assad said several times that he appreciated the U.S. peace efforts but that as the result of his talks with Mr. Vance he saw no progress toward a Geneva conference this year. When asked why, he said because no new "data" were provided him—meaning the issues remained the same as before.

A Syrian statement issued late in the afternoon underscored that Syria's position had been unchanged.

"Syria has reaffirmed its firm position with regard to the necessity of full Israeli withdrawal from the Arab territory occupied in 1967 and the confirmation of the rights of the Palestinian people as well as the necessity to work on such a basis that would lead to the realization of these two goals which are considered

Report of U.S. Defense Shift Jolts Germans

Bonn Is Anxious for a Carter Der

By Michael Getler

BONN, Aug. 4 (WP).—Despite official denials and reassurances in Washington, the newspaper report by columnist Evans and Novak (LIT, Aug. 3) that top White House advisers were suggesting a strategy that conceded the loss of one-third of West Germany to a Soviet attack has caused anxiety and some distrust here.

"The professional officer corps," said a high-ranking West German officer, "is not troubled because they know that such a plan is nonsense. But it has nevertheless caused distrust and some loss of confidence" in U.S. thinking.

At North Atlantic Treaty Organization headquarters in Belgium, a senior West German official said: "After you have believed in something like the American commitment to defend Germany for 25 years, it is hard to shake the faith on the basis of just one newspaper article. But it was so detailed, 'he continued, referring to the columnists' report and quotations from a White House meeting 'that it does make you wonder.'"

Concern has also not been removed as much as government officials here had hoped, in part because there was an expectation in Bonn that President Carter would personally make a statement reaffirming the U.S. policy of forward defense covering West Germany up to its borders with Communist Eastern Europe.

Foreign Ministry officials here, on the basis of early discussions with Washington yesterday, indicated that Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher had been told that Mr. Carter would be making a public statement yesterday. "The President should have said something," a senior U.S. official said.

A NATO official called the column "the worst, most dangerous thing I've seen in the newspapers in years. It revives the whole question again about the basis of the American commitment; the old doubts about whether we would exchange Philadelphia for Hamburg."

Hamburg, in fact, is symbolic of what views such as those reportedly expressed in the classified White House study mean to West Germans.

According to the columnists, the study suggests, as an option for U.S. strategy that could lower defense spending, the setting up of a line formed by the Weser and Lech Rivers as the point beyond which a Communist offensive would not be allowed to go. "This would surrender about a third of West Germany."

Millions in Zone

But perhaps one in a million Americans knows that such a concession territory includes cities such as Munich, with more than a million persons and Hamburg, which has nearly 2 million and is the largest West German city after West Berlin and is also the home of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt.

"We would never go along with that, never," said a West German commander, "and the Americans could not pull back and defend alone. Seventy-five per cent of our army is stationed in those areas. All our defense planning and training is directed at protecting them."

"If we ever tried to pull back like that," said a U.S. officer, "we'd be taking fire from all flanks" implying the West Germans would be firing on the Americans as well.

West German officials point out that after World War II, the main line of defense for NATO was along the Rhine. Then it moved further east to the same Weser and Lech Rivers. But since 1966, as the West German armed forces began to take shape and grow to 500,000 men, the line has moved steadily eastward the border as the policy of forward defense took effect.

Return Help Impossible

"To go back to 1966 is impossible," an officer said. "The best thing the study could do is confirm that our current strategy is correct."

The lead editorial in today's Frankfurter Allgemeine newspaper accused the nameless U.S. advisers of "playing with dangerous thoughts" and that such tentative options reflect "an alarming ignorance of the real world."

If an attack ever came from the east into densely populated West Germany, observers believe there would be enormous chaos and a situation that would be

hard to control from shot. Certainly the West Germans would not pull back or surrender to the Soviet Union but they would roll their formal areas that would make Lech line attractive.

West German commanders generally have pointed aside from purely military deterrence of war: psychological thing and discussion of such a p thus extremely risky.

Yet, as the Frankfurt meane points out, "The S not benefit from its weakening of its deterrence by tentative plans ultimately the decision no matter how tempting risk of quick escalation out nuclear war."

"We hope President C keep his political ins Europe will keep its o this psychological disc loration of confidence NATO needs first of paper said.

NATO Prepared to Respond To Attack, Carter Aide Says

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 (AP).

President Carter's chief spokesman said yesterday that the United States and its NATO allies are ready to use a variety of responses, including nuclear weapons, against any attack in Europe.

White House Press Secretary Jody Powell also said the NATO countries and the United States are capable of repelling any such attack.

Echoing Mr. Carter's warning at a North Atlantic Treaty Organization summit in London, Mr. Powell said the United States believes that NATO should take steps, including standardizing its weapons, to make sure it retains this defense capability.

"Our deterrence of an attack on NATO rests on a flexible response, forward defense and a triad: conventional weapons, theater nuclear weapons and strategic nuclear weapons," Mr. Powell said.

"The idea that this country,

that our policy, would viet occupation of N tory is flatly wrong."

Mr. Powell and 30 reported to a report l sts Rowland Evans a Novak that security a present to Mr. Carter "that secretly concede of West Germany to a vasion rather than see defense spending."

Defense Secretary Brown yesterday stor the report, saying, "I neither accurate n quotations in context, not the policy of t States."

Link to Vance Trip Seen

Israel Says It Smashed By Arab Guerrillas, Kill

TEL AVIV, Aug. 4 (UPI).

Israeli troops today smashed a five-man Arab guerrilla squad that crossed the Jordanian border in an apparent attempt to dramatize Palestinian demands during Secretary of State Cyrus Vance's Middle East mission.

The soldiers killed three guerrillas and captured two others in a brief exchange of fire in an olive grove, the Israeli military command said. The guerrillas were not identified with any Arab guerrilla organization.

No Israelis were injured, the command said.

The incident, rare on the Jordanian border since King Hussein evicted the Palestinians from Jordan in 1970, occurred after a month of bombing attacks in Israel that killed an Israeli and wounded more than 60 others, according to Israeli officials.

Vance Mission

A Foreign Ministry official mentioned Mr. Vance's presence in the Middle East at the time of the strike.

"The significance of the timing is understood," he said. "It's not going to change Israel's attitude or desire to talk peace."

The incident may be part of continuing efforts by the Palestine Liberation Organization to place bombs in marketplaces in Israel.

The incident coincided with Mr. Vance's stop in Syria as part of his Middle East tour undertaken to arrange a renewal of the Geneva peace talks. Israel opposes PLO participation at the conference.

It was not the first time the guerrillas used a Middle East peace mission by a U.S. secretary of state as a means of dramatizing their cause, Israeli officials noted.

In May, 1974, guerrillas raided a school in Maalot, northern Israel, during a trip by Henry Kissinger, killing 22 children. They attacked a Tel Aviv hotel

in March, 1975, killing several days before Mr was to arrive on an mission.

The command spok that the intruders to automatic weapons, mades and an ax, as w lights, food and mede Israel patrol followed from a hole in the see and surprised the gr olive grove near the acov kibbutz.

Activity in the ar Kibbutz farmers rush stations.

"It's over and they c ly, too," said Uri Efra of the kibbutz.

Greek-Cy, Chiefs Co.

(Continued from I

women and children silence past the o today. They crossed then bent and kissed hand of the Archb

handed a gold bound "The boe ceremonial vestment Places of entertain government offices a closed until Monday.

dio and television; casting special progr the mourning period.

Visit by Const

NICOSIA, Aug. 4 (U King Constantine paid a three-hour visit today to pay his last the Archbishop.

King Constantine v Larnaca Airport by th Kithum and went stra John's Cathedral, wher ed and placed a wreath called on Mr. Kypria

The sum total of o seemed to underscore culty faced by the Un in trying to promote ment. President Carie dicted a Geneva conf early as October but seems unlikely to be particularly with the now rejecting the form group idea that might volved the parties ne

Beirut House Emergency Pow

BEIRUT, Aug. 4 (U

Lebanese parliament n special session today five-day extension of erment's wide-rangin to rule by decree.

The original mand

dated June 30.

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مكتبة لاد

by White House Aide

er Launches U.S. Program Deal With World's Hunger

By Jack Nelson

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 (UPI)—President Carter has initiated an international health program to reduce malnutrition and meet health needs of developing and underdeveloped countries, White House officials said yesterday.

se Probe Get Korea of Gifts

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 (UPI)—The Department of State agreed to turn over to a House subcommittee a list of alleged payments from South Korean businessmen to more than 20 members of Congress and some executive officials.

The House subcommittee, headed by Rep. J. P. Rostenkowski, D-Ill., a former Park City resident, was set up to investigate the alleged payments.

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outlined to the Cabinet Monday, gives Peter Bourne, White House aide, broad authority to draw on the staffs of all federal agencies in coordinating the Human-Needs Program.

At least 18 federal agencies are involved in international health activities, and 21 are engaged in activities related to food or hunger problems.

The President repeatedly has emphasized the necessity of considering human needs in U.S. foreign policy goals and has told aides the new program should add substance to his human rights campaign.

Most of the debate and discussion of Mr. Carter's human-rights initiative so far has dealt with pros and cons of his criticism of the treatment accorded political dissidents in the Soviet Union and other countries.

"But the President regards human rights much more broadly and believes this program will prove the point," an aide said. "He believes all people should have a reasonable chance of sharing in the world's health and food resources."

Mr. Carter told his Cabinet that although the Office of Drug Abuse Policy, which Mr. Bourne has headed, was being dissolved under reorganization plans, Mr. Bourne would continue as a special assistant to the President with other duties, including coordinating the new program.

Because Mr. Bourne has only a small White House staff, Mr. Carter said, he expects Cabinet members to make personnel available to him.

Longtime Aide

Mr. Bourne, 37, a psychiatrist, worked on Mr. Carter's staff when the President was governor of Georgia. He was one of Mr. Carter's closest advisers during last year's presidential campaign.

Mr. Bourne long has complained that the federal government has no coordinated program for dealing with the world's health and food problems. In addition to overseeing services, he said, there have been poor communications among the various federal agencies involved in trying to solve the problems.

Part of the impetus for the new program came from a memorandum to Mr. Carter prepared by Mr. Bourne and Jack Watson Jr., a presidential assistant who is secretary to the Cabinet.

Besides being White House coordinator, Mr. Bourne will be a member of a Cabinet-level executive committee being formed to oversee health aspects of the program. Mr. Watson will be executive secretary of the committee, which will be chaired by the secretary of state. Other members will be the secretaries of the Treasury and Health, Education and Welfare and the director of the State Department's Agency for International Development.

A Cabinet-level executive committee also is expected to be formed to oversee the health aspects of the program. Its membership probably will be the same as the committee on health, except that the secretary of agriculture will serve instead of the HEW secretary, sources said.

Los Angeles Times

Senators Defeat

Public Funding of

Senate Elections

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 (UPI)—In a defeat for President Carter, the Senate bowed to a Republican filibuster Wednesday and killed public financing for Senate elections, 58 to 33.

The public financing provisions, for which the President made a strong plea at a press conference a week ago, were stripped from an election campaign bill after the Senate, for the third successive time, failed by a wide margin to cut off a ter, the Senate bowed to a Republican leader Sen. Howard Baker of Tennessee, and backed by a coalition of conservative organizations.

Sen. Baker, contending that the public financing provisions would help Democrats far more than Republicans in elections, applied heavy party-unity pressure to Republicans to vote against debate-limiting closure.

More than a dozen newsmen pored over the voluminous papers in eight bright red manuscript boxes yesterday at the invitation of the library.

The inspection was prompted by allegations earlier this week

by a former Jim Wells County election official, Luis Salas, that "Johnson did not win the election; it was stolen for him."

Mr. Salas said he certified 200 fraudulent ballots in the Aug. 28, 1948, runoff that Mr. Johnson won by 87 votes. He won the Senate seat in the November general election.

Deal Is Alleged

Mr. Salas said that the deal for the 200 extra votes was made at a late night meeting in San Diego, Texas, attended by Mr. Johnson, south Texas political boss George Parr, Mr. Salas and other Jim Wells County Democratic officials.

Efforts by former Gov. Coke Stevenson, Mr. Johnson's oppo-



RUNNING UP A STORM—Woman jogging along New Orleans levee this week, as thunder cloud approaches.

But Seeks Stiffer Curbs for Future

Carter Signs Bill on Strip-Mining Controls

From Wire Dispatches

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—President Carter signed strip-mining control legislation yesterday but said it was not tough enough because it had been watered down to win congressional approval. He said he would work to improve the law in the future.

Without mentioning him by name, Mr. Carter chided his predecessor, Gerald Ford, for twice vetoing similar legislation.

"I'm not completely satisfied with this legislation," Mr. Carter declared as he signed the strip-mining bill in ceremonies in the White House Rose Garden.

"I would prefer to have a stricter strip-mining bill. I am concerned with some of the features that had to be watered down during this session to get it passed."

"But I think that this provides a basis on which we can make improvements on the bill in years to come," Mr. Carter said.

The new law requires coal companies to restore virtually all new land they gouge and to pay for repairing the damage caused by them in the past. It is the result of seven years of legislative struggling among members of Congress and battling among the mining companies and environmental interests.

The bill represented compromises on about 200 differences between House and Senate versions. The new law:

• Bans gouging the surface of land that cannot be reclaimed. The law requires the mining companies to restore it to the original contour in almost all instances.

• Imposes a tax of 35 cents a ton on strip-mined coal and 15 cents a ton on deep-mined coal to pay for restoration of past strip-mining excavations that disfigure the landscape. About 60 per cent of the nation's coal is produced by strip mining.

The law contains several exemptions to the land-restoration requirement. One would give small Appalachian coal operators more time to comply.

It also gives Western landowners the right to veto strip

mining by withholding their written consent if their private land overlies federal coal deposits. This allows landowners to get the best deal for the coal before giving their consent.

Sen. Dale Bumpers, D-Ark., has said the veto provision and others in the law could lead to a "\$50-billion to \$200-billion ripoff" of consumers forced to pay higher utility and energy costs.

In other legislative proceedings: • The House approved legislation authorizing \$1.7 billion to operate the State Department, U.S. Information Agency, Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty, but prohibited any funds being used to aid Vietnam.

The legislation was passed by the Senate on July 28. It now goes to the White House, where President Carter is expected to sign it into law.

• The House refused to consider legislation that would have stripped most-favored-nation trading status from Romania because the Eastern bloc country does not allow its citizens freedom to emigrate.

Passage of the legislation, which was opposed by the White House, would have restored the generally higher rates of duty under U.S. tariff schedules. Instead, the House indefinitely postponed action on the legislation because the Ways and Means Committee ruled that "extension of most-favored-nation treatment for another year is crucial to the continued development and improvement of U.S. economic and political relations with Romania."

• Higher wheat and feed-grain supports were adopted by House and Senate conferees, signaling the end of a deadlock that has stalled a bill setting national farm policy.

The approval leaves conferees disagreeing only on aid to sugar producers, and top congressional and administration leaders indicated that problem should be resolved soon.

The measure provides the substantial boosts in this year's wheat price supports that both houses adopted and Mr. Carter accepted two weeks ago, and a target price for next year that would be keyed to how much grain is produced.

Isolation Cited
By Freed Cubans

CARACAS, Aug. 4 (AP)—Two Cubans who were freed by Havana after serving long jail terms for anti-Castro terrorism have told a Caracas newspaper that they were held in isolation cells measuring 120 by 80 inches for more than three years and forbidden to say a single word for that period.

One of the men said that prisoners from the United States committed suicide in the cells because they could not tolerate the conditions. The men were freed along with the wife of one of them, by the government of Fidel Castro and arrived here Sunday night.

"There was an absolute silence. One could not say a word. Total isolation," one of them said. Despite the conditions of their confinement, both men said that they had not been tortured.

The FPC suggested that another blackout is possible unless corrective action were taken and also said that such deficiencies existed in the power networks of other cities.

Church Unit Gives
'Anti-Racism' Aid

GENEVA, Aug. 4 (AP)—The World Council of Churches today announced a new \$530,000 list of grants under its program to combat racism.

The biggest sum, \$125,000, will go to the South-West Africa People's Organization of Namibia and the next largest amount, \$85,000, will go to the Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) "liberation struggle," the WCC said.

Among 11 new grant recipients are five from North America "representing the struggles" of Indians and blacks. Another newcomer is the Joint Council for the Welfare of Immigrants in Britain. The WCC granted funds to 35 liberation movements and sympathizers in 14 countries.

Paris Jails Meter-Hacker

PARIS, Aug. 4 (Reuters)—A motorist who saved eight parking meters off their stands because he was angry about parking fines has been jailed for three months. He was saving off his ninth meter when arrested, the police said.

Rights Group Aides Gave Data To FBI, Documents Reveal

By Anthony Marro

NEW YORK, Aug. 4 (NTT)—For about seven years in the 1950s a number of officials of the American Civil Liberties Union gave the FBI on a continuing basis, information about the organization, its activities and some of its members, according to materials obtained from the bureau's files.

In addition, the materials suggest that several ACLU officials asked the bureau to help them to identify Communist party members who might be trying to gain seats on the boards of the ACLU's state affiliates. There is no indication that the bureau complied with these requests.

One result of this activity was that the FBI opened files on scores of persons whose names they received and tried to determine whether any of them had been engaged in "subversive" activities.

Two of the persons who appear to have given the bureau information in some instances said yesterday that in that cold war period, the FBI appeared to be acting to protect civil rights, and it was not until later that the country became aware of what it was doing.

Current leaders of the ACLU said, however, that there was no justification for giving some of the information to the bureau and that they were distressed to learn that it had been given.

The materials were obtained by the ACLU through a request under the Freedom of Information Act and subsequently made available to The New York Times. They show that between 1953 and 1958 a number of officials, including the head of the ACLU's Washington office, Irving Ferman, advised the bureau on an irregular but continuing basis of activities that the organization was planning.

"The files show that, on a number of occasions, almost entirely during the McCarthy era, certain persons who were then ACLU officials were in contact with the FBI to provide or obtain information about the political beliefs or affiliations of other ACLU members and officials, particularly those who were thought to be Communists," Norman Dorsen, the ACLU chairman, and Aryeh Neier, its executive director, said in a statement released yesterday.

"Whatever their motive, such contacts with the FBI were wrong, inexcusable and destructive of civil liberties principles."

The materials given to the FBI included correspondence between ACLU officials, minutes of meetings of various state affiliates, drafts of position papers, memorandums, lists of officers and bits of gossip about internal feuds.

A communication from the ACLU's southern California affiliate was passed along by Mr. Ferman to a bureau official with a notation saying "there is no question in my mind but [that] this is a product of Communist coercion."

On another occasion, the files show, Mr. Ferman sent a letter to that same official, Louis Nichols, then the No. 3 man in the bureau, disclosing the names of two persons who had tried to get the ACLU's help in organizing a campaign against the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

Mr. Ferman, in a telephone interview, said he could not recall many of the incidents described in the FBI's files but did not dispute the authenticity of the documents.

He would not comment on his motives in turning such material over to Mr. Nichols but said it was "absolutely not" his intention that the bureau open files on persons named in the documents.

However, in a statement that he prepared for the current leadership of the ACLU, he said that the policy of the ACLU leadership at the time was to develop and maintain a close relationship with the FBI and other government agencies.

"The policy reflected a recognition that particularly during the cold war period of the fifties, there was need for some clear channels to those agencies op-

erating in the political framework similar to that of the union," he said.

He said this did not mean the ACLU endorsed the policies and practices of the bureau, but simply reflected "the vision that any struggle for human liberty requires many, many battle stations."

Mr. Ferman, who is referred to in FBI files as a "friend" of the bureau, and who once proposed that the late J. Edgar Hoover be given a civil liberties award, is now a professor of law at Howard University.

U.S. Agency Forms Unit to Track Nazis

By Don Shannon

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—The Immigration and Naturalization Service yesterday announced the organization of a special unit to track accused Nazi war criminals who have taken refuge in the United States.

INS Commissioner Leonel Castillo said four persons accused of war crimes, including Andrija Artukovic, a California resident sought by Yugoslavia for trial, are currently undergoing deportation proceedings. A further 105 cases are nearing prosecution or are under active investigation, he said.

Mr. Castillo told the House Judiciary Subcommittee on Immigration that, in addition to setting up the Washington task force, he has streamlined legal procedures to enable INS officials to gather evidence overseas. He also said his investigators will have top Justice Department backing in getting confidential information from the CIA and from the Defense and State Departments.

The subcommittee chairman, Rep. Joshua Silberg, D-Pa., said in an opening statement that the Immigration Service during the last 30 years was "more concerned about possible Communist propaganda and about our political alliances with postwar Germany than it was with bringing to justice those criminals who participated in genocide on a scale unknown to mankind throughout history."

Mr. Castillo acknowledged from his own examination of investigative files that the records were poorly kept but he and other officials denied finding evidence of deliberate wrongdoing.

"It's hard for me to pin the blame on anyone for something that happened 30 years ago," the commissioner said. "I'm inclined to believe Communists were a much greater concern two decades ago—that's the way the laws were written."

Three years ago, the hunt for suspected Nazis was centralized in New York. Now all case records will be transferred to Washington and five attorneys working under the service's general counsel will each be assigned to individual cases. Mr. Castillo said these attorneys will carry out investigations and, where prosecution is justified, prepare cases for trial.

Los Angeles Times

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ison Denied Knowledge of Stuffed Texas Ballot Box

TEXAS, Aug. 4 (AP)—A newspaper statement on the papers of former Lyndon Johnson in an attempt to deny any knowledge of an allegedly stuffed ballot box in south Texas that the victory in a 1948 primary runoff.

Without knowledge of the ballot box in either Dallas or Zapata Counties, the other counties in the state, what I have seen said a 1 1/2-page, unsigned document found among papers in the LBJ Library, dated, unsigned document: "I have not been those counties and have not with the officials in the."

Walter Jenkins, who was Mr. Johnson's administrative assistant and one of his closest associates during the election controversy, said today he did not know the exact source of the paper, "although it certainly was our position at the time."

"It may have been a position statement or it may have been a press release, but I just don't remember," he said. "I don't know whether it was ever released or not."

More than a dozen newsmen pored over the voluminous papers in eight bright red manuscript boxes yesterday at the invitation of the library.

The inspection was prompted by allegations earlier this week

by a former Jim Wells County election official, Luis Salas, that "Johnson did not win the election; it was stolen for him."

Mr. Salas said he certified 200 fraudulent ballots in the Aug. 28, 1948, runoff that Mr. Johnson won by 87 votes. He won the Senate seat in the November general election.

Deal Is Alleged

Mr. Salas said that the deal for the 200 extra votes was made at a late night meeting in San Diego, Texas, attended by Mr. Johnson, south Texas political boss George Parr, Mr. Salas and other Jim Wells County Democratic officials.

Efforts by former Gov. Coke Stevenson, Mr. Johnson's oppo-

nent, to stop Mr. Johnson's certification were blocked by an order from U.S. Supreme Court Justice Hugo Black.

Mr. Johnson, in the text of a victory speech made Sept. 6, 1948, said:

"There were substantial revisions and corrections—100 away from Johnson in a northeast county; 325 more for my opponents in a west central county; 113 added in a Gulf Coast county and 100 in another Gulf Coast county; 400 transferred to his column in a deep east Texas county and 23 in a neighboring county; 30 in a west Texas county. The Dallas County returns were corrected after their certification to take, 2,000 votes from my total."

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Sign Confessions in Exchange for Freedom

South Korean Dissidents Under Pressure

By H. Malcolm

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 (AP)—Held in prison cells, police agents of the government of South Korea are applying intense and physical pressures to sign statements of their opposition to the government.

But the combination of President Carter's interest in human rights issues and his determination to withdraw the 38,000 U.S. ground troops here may be producing at least some cosmetic improvements.

Ministers, students, laborers and social workers are still being arrested and interrogated. Government agents still follow many citizens and recently forbade the singing of "God Save the People" in a college production of "Godspell." The newspapers are still controlled closely by South Korean Central Intelligence agents.

But early last month the National Assembly, which is controlled by Mr. Park, passed a series of resolutions, including one that urged the government to allow all South Koreans, even those who had violated Mr. Park's severe emergency decrees, to work for national unity and have a normal life.

On July 10, Under Secretary of State Philip Habib, a former ambassador to South Korea, visited here. The announced purpose was for further consultations on the gradual troop pullout.

A week after Mr. Habib's visit, 14 men were released. U.S. Embassy officials here declined comment on human rights.

to be a result of pressure on Mr. Park to human rights activists in South Korea, which with increasing force the day of his 1981 years U.S. officials, Washington, have been over the wide-ness, trials and exco-ave said that they fly to improve the there was, however, not effect, according to interviews in 15.

Mr. Carrillo

Autonomy Aug. 4 (AP)—Pres-unist party chief uscu of Romania Communist party ago Carrillo have the "rigorous ob-ery party's right to y pursue its political outside interference. t on the meeting be-vo party leaders late a Black Sea resort, in news agency Ag-er emphasized that nist parties face a y of situations and s." they must be able independent courses assailed Mr. Carrillo communist stance.

ment on any connection. A spokesman said, "The Embassy reflects the President's policies and the President has reflected an increased interest in human rights."

Whatever the connection, prisoners have come under intense pressures to sign statements of "repentance." The statements vary but generally include an admission of wrongdoing, such as criticizing the President, an expression of regret, a promise not to repeat the crime and to lead a quiet life, and a recognition that the suspended prison sentences could be reimposed.

Many prisoners have been summoned to interrogation rooms or visited in their cells and urged, cajoled and threatened to sign. Relatives' visiting hours were lengthened if they would urge the prisoner to sign. Those who refused were placed in "punishment rooms," windowless enclosures measuring about 3 by 6 feet.

Some Bargaining Prison authorities were willing to bargain over some prisoners. They allowed a woman to sign for her adamant, imprisoned brother. "They were practically begging us to sign," said one man. "They said they had their orders."

These developments have given the South Korean opposition movement a morale boost and a sense of bargaining power. In fact, some prisoners reportedly have vowed not to sign any statement to maintain a political prisoner population internationally embarrassing to President Park. "We think these partial releases are a public-relations, face-saving gimmick and an effort to divide us," said a dissident leader who risks a seven-year prison term for criticizing the government to a foreigner. "Even when you're out of jail, you're still a prisoner because you can't say anything political or they'll throw you right back in."

Bomb Blast Damages Venice Radio Station

VENICE, Aug. 4 (UPI)—Urban terrorists exploded a bomb today in front of the offices of Italy's national radio network RAI in Venice's industrial suburb of Mestre.

No one was hurt in the early morning explosion which shattered windows and damaged a doorway. A message from the "Armed Proletarian Group for Communism," said the group had set the bomb as a warning. Manipulated information and slanderous reports are the instruments for reduced tariffs on ASEAN commodity exports.

The leaders, from Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia and the Philippines, also completed draft joint statements seeking increased economic support from and improved trade relations with Japan, Australia and New Zealand.

Leaders of those three countries are to meet here with the ASEAN leaders on Sunday and Monday. According to a highly informed source, the association does not expect positive responses from Australia and New Zealand for reduced tariffs on ASEAN commodity exports.

W. Germany Suddenly Faces Four International Squabbles

By Michael Getler

BONN, Aug. 3 (WP)—Faced with new concerns at home over another slaying by terrorists, the West German government has suddenly been thrust into a number of new international squabbles.

The West German Foreign Ministry has rejected news reports from Belgrade that alleged West Germany was undermining Western unity at the 35-nation follow-up European security conference by privately displaying more willingness to compromise with the Soviet bloc on key issues that could limit the duration of the conference or detailed work on human rights.

Bonn claimed these reports were "an attempt to stir up trouble" within the Atlantic Alliance.

In Moscow, the news agency Tass has accused West Germany of avoiding "answering questions raised by the public about the potential stationing of U.S. neutron weapons on West German soil." The lengthy Soviet commentary on this issue, directed at West Germany rather than the United States, may signal stepped-up Soviet pressure on Bonn to thwart U.S. plans.

In France, participation by



TRUNK LINE—A short-tusked elephant leads the way for his lady and their brood as they take a constitutional in the Addo National Park in South Africa. The national park is reserved for elephants, who currently number 78 in the area.

Japanese Find Roaches Can Be Bounty-Ful

TOKYO, Aug. 4 (UPI)—Residents of the town of East Osaka killed 95,499 cockroaches after a supermarket offered a bounty of 3.3 cents a roach.

The store paid \$3.715 to persons who turned in roaches during the weeklong sales campaign that ended Wednesday. "We wanted to do something useful for society," a spokesman for the firm said.

One woman collected \$31 for bringing in 1,351 roaches she caught with the help of other women in their apartment house.

Croatian Gets 12 Years

SARAJEVO, Yugoslavia, Aug. 4 (Reuters).—A Yugoslav was jailed today for 12 years here for working with an opposition Croatian emigre group from 1963 until his arrest in March, official sources said. A court found Nikola Novakovic used trips to Western Europe for Yugoslav firms to contact the "Croatian Peasant party."

Legal Remedy Recommended

U.S. House Reform Unit Says Women Staffers' Pay Unequal

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 (AP)—Congressmen pay their top male staffers 18 per cent to 129 per cent more than they pay women staffers with the same jobs, according to a survey by a House panel in charge of administrative reforms.

The House Commission on Administrative Review found that male administrative assistants make an average of \$39,000 a year while women make \$17,000; male legislative assistants make an average of \$20,000 and females make \$17,000, and male press aides make \$20,000 while women make \$17,000.

The commission, which has rejected a proposal to make House members subject to the same anti-discrimination laws that apply to businessmen, is considering a proposal that would set up a three-member grievance panel to hear discrimination complaints. The panel could make recommendations but would have no power to enforce them.

If the grievance panel could not work out a voluntary settlement, it could refer any alleged violations of House anti-discrimination rules to the House Ethics Committee.

Hays Scandal Recalled

The commission, chaired by Rep. David Obey, D-Wis., was set up after last year's Wayne Hays scandal to draft a new ethics code and to recommend ways to make the administration of the House more efficient.

The new ethics code was adopted earlier this year, and two commission task forces will begin this week to vote on the present set of proposals. The full commission will act in September and Rep. Obey said he expected a House vote in October.

The proposal for a grievance panel may be too strong to win House approval, according to Rep. Obey.

Applying Laws

Rep. Bill Frenzel, R-Minn., a member of the commission, said he had urged Rep. Obey to recommend making the House subject to equal-opportunity laws that apply to business and are enforced by the Justice Department and the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.

But Rep. Frenzel said Rep. Obey had rejected that idea on grounds that it would violate the constitutional separation of powers by making the executive branch responsible for enforcement.

Rep. Obey said other recom-

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The commission, which has rejected a proposal to make House members subject to the same anti-discrimination laws that apply to businessmen, is considering a proposal that would set up a three-member grievance panel to hear discrimination complaints. The panel could make recommendations but would have no power to enforce them.

If the grievance panel could not work out a voluntary settlement, it could refer any alleged violations of House anti-discrimination rules to the House Ethics Committee.

Hays Scandal Recalled

The commission, chaired by Rep. David Obey, D-Wis., was set up after last year's Wayne Hays scandal to draft a new ethics code and to recommend ways to make the administration of the House more efficient.

The new ethics code was adopted earlier this year, and two commission task forces will begin this week to vote on the present set of proposals. The full commission will act in September and Rep. Obey said he expected a House vote in October.

The proposal for a grievance panel may be too strong to win House approval, according to Rep. Obey.

Applying Laws

Rep. Bill Frenzel, R-Minn., a member of the commission, said he had urged Rep. Obey to recommend making the House subject to equal-opportunity laws that apply to business and are enforced by the Justice Department and the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.

But Rep. Frenzel said Rep. Obey had rejected that idea on grounds that it would violate the constitutional separation of powers by making the executive branch responsible for enforcement.

Rep. Obey said other recom-

mendations now being considered would:

- Create a professional administrator and a professional auditor to take over many house-keeping tasks now performed by congressmen or political patronage employees.

- Give each House member one new staff member, at a salary of more than \$30,000 a year, to work on legislation, and expand House members' office allowances by \$12,000 a year to purchase computer services.

- Raise prices of House restaurant meals, haircuts, stationery and broadcast recording services to reflect the costs of the salaries of the public employees who now provide them.

- Cut salaries of two House clerks, who run profitable, printing businesses rent-free on the Capitol grounds, and bar those printers from printing political posters, invitations and other nonofficial matter.

- Brief from their free office space the Democratic and Republican political committees that raise money and do research for their party's candidates in congressional elections.

- Limit the number of staff workers who can be employed by House committees.

- Set up a new panel to recommend ways to cut the number of committees and subcommittees of the House.

Rep. Obey said the panel had rejected a proposal that journalists pay for the space, utilities, office equipment, staff help and parking that they now get from the House at taxpayer expense.

Floods Strike Polish Region

WARSAW, Aug. 4 (Reuters).—Rainstorms have made thousands of persons homeless and flooded large areas in southwest Poland, press reports said here today.

Police and soldiers are helping in rescue operations but so far no casualties have been reported. In one province, Legnica, the storms have damaged a third of the arable land, soaking thousands of tons of harvested grain.

In Czechoslovakia, heavy rains have delayed harvesting and several districts are on flood alert, according to press reports in Prague. The grain harvest in most parts of the country was interrupted for several days and the daily Rude Pravo appealed to factory and office workers to help bring in the harvest.

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Depart		Arrive	
Zurich	4:20 p.m.	New York	9:00 p.m.
Milan	5:00 p.m.	La Guardia	
Brussels	6:20 p.m.	Auantic	9:20 p.m.
Rome	6:50 p.m.	Boston	9:20 p.m.
Amsterdam (KLM)	6:55 p.m.	Pittsburgh	9:30 p.m.
Depart Paris 8 p.m.		Cleveland	9:40 p.m.
Oslo	7:25 p.m.	Detroit	10:20 p.m.
Copenhagen	7:40 p.m.	Chicago	10:50 p.m.



The U.S. and Ulster

It is a measure of London's frustration in Northern Ireland that the British press now suggests that President Carter is about to unilaterally "initiate" an end to the violence in Ulster. As far as we can determine, the administration contemplates no such departure. It is apparently mulling whether to confirm formally the Carey-Kennedy-Moynihan-O'Neill St. Patrick's day appeal for an end to private American support of the gunmen. That would be a well-meaning gesture, although no one familiar with the dark history of violence in Ulster can be sanguine about the effect of gestures, especially the gestures of outsiders. In any event, it would be a far cry from a full-bodied Carter "initiative."

The question, however, is not frivolous. Should the U.S. government start taking more of a direct hand in peacemaking in Ulster? It would not be surprising, at a time of rising ethnic interest in American foreign policy. If Irish Americans were to ask their government to heed the plight of their ancestral homeland and their kin. They have the requisite numbers (15 million), sophistication of national leadership and anguish. That by and large they have not asked suggests that they have as well a proper respect for the difficulty of cutting through the centuries of history that have

produced Northern Ireland's crisis of communal relations, and of sorting out at transatlantic range the furries dividing the Protestant majority and the Catholic minority there. Irish Americans also seem to understand that Northern Ireland being British, the problem is, first of all, Britain's. The general reluctance to poach is only heightened by awareness that, whatever their historical errors, the British in recent years have applied themselves just about as conscientiously as the circumstances permit.

In the campaign last year, it seems, Jimmy Carter stuck a "get England out of Ireland" button on his coat and paraded down Fifth Avenue. He was not doing well in the cities at the time. Since then, we trust, he has learned that the slogan he wore is the front for an unthinkable terrorist strategy: If the British pulled out, the IRA would attack the Protestants in order to provoke intervention by Ireland. Offhand, we can think of no campaign phrase worthier of repudiation on sober second thought. The United States cannot get itself into the position of negotiating even directly with contending guerrillas in a foreign country. It can do no less, and no more, than support whatever peacemaking initiatives the embattled people of Ulster mount for themselves.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Whither the Three A's?

It was barely five years ago that George McGovern's rivals for the presidency denounced him for softness on the "three A's"—amnesty for Vietnam draft evaders, abortion on demand and acid, by which the critics often meant marijuana. President Carter has already substantially settled amnesty with his pardon for evaders; one A down.

This week, he sent to Congress a new marijuana proposal that would have been unimaginable coming from any of his predecessors, one that has a good chance of enactment. It demonstrates how far society has come in half a decade; hence, perhaps, two A's down. And then there's abortion.

The President's legislative proposal on marijuana would eliminate criminal penalties for possession of less than an ounce of pot. This sensible idea does not mean that Mr. Carter endorses the drug, which by now has been tried by perhaps one of every three adults: 45 million Americans can be wrong. But the use of marijuana is not the issue. Most of them have used it despite its illegality. The issue is whether prison sentences are the right way to try to discourage its use. The President seized on the practical point when he said, "Penalties against possession of a drug should not be more damaging to an individual than the use of the drug itself."

The Carter proposal would not have much direct effect on federal law enforcement which does not concern itself with prosecuting criminal cases for simple possession and concentrates, wisely, on smuggling and trafficking in drugs. Lesser prosecutions are left to the states—and some of them are far ahead of the administration's new initiative. Oregon passed its marijuana law in 1973, providing for civil fines instead of criminal penalties. Nine other states, including New York, have adopted similar laws. But the Carter proposal remains important as a demonstration of enlightened law enforcement for states whose legislators have not yet recognized the needless damage to lives and the waste of criminal justice resources caused by harsh pot laws.

The principal argument against decriminalization is the fear that it will serve as a stepping stone toward legalization. If society tolerates the smoking of a marijuana

cigarette, critics ask, is it not hypocritical to forbid selling it? There is some logic in the point. Indeed, marijuana enthusiasts have already begun to think about the next step in a long campaign for legalization.

But it does not follow that any next step is inevitable—or desirable. To say that one should stop flailing at mosquitoes with a sledgehammer is not the same as saying one must then encourage the breeding of more mosquitoes. What should follow reform of harsh marijuana laws is a determined effort to understand the hold that pot, as well as other drugs and alcohol and tobacco, have on Americans. In his drug abuse message, Mr. Carter proposed just such an effort. We hope Congress is equally willing to make it.

How far society has come on this one of the three A's can be seen by the amount of backsliding on another, abortion. It seems to us that a democratic society ought, especially on so difficult a question, to allow its citizens to choose for themselves among competing theories of life. That choice has been available since 1973 when the Supreme Court ruled that, at least through early pregnancy, the abortion decision belongs to the woman involved. Since then, births have declined among women unprepared or unwilling to be mothers. So have illnesses and deaths as women no longer need to turn to shady abortionists.

Now, however, the administration and the House—feeling the political mercury rise—seek to restrict this free choice. They seem determined to forbid the use of federal funds for abortions for those poorer women who need them most and can afford them least. The Senate has gone along, but with three saving exceptions—when the mother's life is in danger, after rape or incest and in cases of medical necessity as determined by a doctor. The House, having first refused any exceptions, now agrees to providing funds for an abortion when the mother's life is in danger. This stingy concession to elemental humanity is characterized as a fair compromise with the Senate. (Presumably, should the House later grandly agree to the rape and incest exception, that would be characterized as generous.) It is now up to the Senate to consider the new House proposal. We hope the Senate stands firm.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

World Economy

The news that the Japanese authorities have at length been pushed into some fairly strenuous measures of deflation, with a strong likelihood that the West Germans will before long follow suit, suggests at first sight that the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development view of the world economic problem, which calls for a recovery led by the economically strongest countries, is at last winning the day. Coupled with the fairly optimistic OECD view of the U.S. economy... the Japanese and West German efforts seem to support a more hopeful view of the world economy. Unfortunately, though, things are not always what they seem.

The Japanese decision and the prospective decisions in West Germany do in a sense concede the OECD's point, but it is in a purely negative sense: The weakening of economic prospects in both countries has finally brought home the fact that these traditional exporters can no longer rely on export demand to work its quinquennial miracle. The result of a strong surplus in a world of floating currencies has been to weaken the competitive position of Japanese and West German industry; and the Japanese are in addition alarmed by the possibility that an unyielding stance on their part will provoke trade restrictions...

—From the Financial Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

August 5, 1902

VENICE—Mr. Boni, a distinguished architect charged by the government to investigate the state of other historic buildings of Venice, yesterday visited the 15th century palace, which occupies one side of the Piazza di St. Mark. He found the buildings in very bad condition and ordered that strong supports should be placed under the threatened parts within 48 hours and that the edifices should be thoroughly strengthened.

Fifty Years Ago

August 5, 1927

MEXICO CITY—Proving that clay pipes were not the exclusive invention of Irishmen, the Carnegie Institution staff, working in the State of Yucatan, under the leadership of Sylvanus G. Morley, has discovered a magnificent red clay pipe in the floor of the north-west colonnade, the long-columned hall that flanks the front of the Temple of the Warrior's Pyramid in Chichen Itza. The pipe is 21 inches long.



Democracy's Not a Western Idea

By Raul Manglapus

WASHINGTON—George F. Kennan argued on July 11 against making democracy a world cause for U.S. diplomacy, noting that he knew of no evidence "that democracy" or what we picture to ourselves under that word, is the natural state of most of mankind.

The problem begins with Kennan's depiction of democracy only as a "form of government"—the institutions developed in northwestern Europe in the 18th and 19th centuries and now known as parliamentary democracy.

This enables him to lament that democracy has "a narrow base in time and space" and to ignore that democracy might also consist in substance.

Implies Evolution

One of its more satisfying dictionary definitions calls democracy a "social condition of equality and respect for the individual within the community." This implies the evolution not of formal institutions only, but of substantive rights for the protection of the individual.

The inventory of the rights in the UN Declaration of Human Rights is nothing else but the total substance of democracy, though, to be sure, cynics have observed that many of its non-Western signatories must have signed it without really understanding or meaning it, since democracy is not, to quote Kennan, "the natural state of most of mankind."

From this position it is not difficult for Kennan to warn Americans not to attempt "to impose their own values, traditions and habits of thought on people for whom these things have no validity and usefulness." It is a well-meaning piece of advice that, viewed against the historical truth, acquires the color of condescension.

We need not belabor the evidence that political repression abounds in Western as well as in non-Western history.

Repression

The hedge against centralized repression in both West and East was the development of customary law. Whether in Europe or in Asia, the monarch, being assured of sufficient revenues (and, sometimes, of concubines) and unable, because of primitive communications, to exercise absolute control over every community in the realm, permitted day-to-day decisions to be made at the village level. Thus was developed the *adat* among the Malays, the *vergeid* among the Germanic tribes and the Common Law among the British.

Under the *adat*, free discussion, or *musyawarah*, produced consensus or *mufakat*. Land was communal property and provided a further hedge against the despot—a condition political scientists regard as elemental in the development of a democratic society. Out of this common-land power base, the people drew other democratic rights and traditions: the *gotong royong*, or mutual-assistance principle, the right to leave the king's realm, to protest royal regulations and traditions before the New England town hall, to hold a general meeting at the village green.

In a recent study, scholars Lloyd and Susan Rudolph studied the village consensus and the indigenous laws of India and found them to have been mate-

rial in the building of a successful Indian democracy. It is no wonder that an Indian farmer, in Kennan's terms one of the "great popular masses of this world, as distinct from restless intellectuals," was quoted during the elections last March as remarking: "Just because I am poor and maybe cannot read does not mean I do not care for human rights."

Kennan seeks refuge in the highly intellectualized dichotomy, so often refuted, between democracy and prosperity in developing nations. But Brazil was delivering gross national products under democratic regimes as high as those of the current dictatorship. Claims of economic advances in the authoritarian states such as the Philippines and South Korea are anchored in external factors such as world commodity prices and trade conditions.

A Slap

Kennan's cavalier suggestion that political dissidents "too often" harbor "the highest hope of someday treating their tormentors as their tormentors have treated them" is something most democratic oppositionists, at home or in exile, will find hard to accept. It is a slap at men like Puy Ungphakorn, the distinguished exiled leader of Thailand's Thammasat University, who on June 30 gave eloquent testimony before Congress of his belief "in democracy and the dignity of every human being," which he "learned from the Fathers of the U.S. Constitution, among others."

Last spring, he told me of his other sources of democratic inspiration, principally his native Buddhist ethic, which commands respect for the dignity of the individual.

The irony is that among those who have welcomed the Carter stress on human rights are those who want the United States to accept it. It is a slap at men like Puy Ungphakorn, the distinguished exiled leader of Thailand's Thammasat University, who on June 30 gave eloquent testimony before Congress of his belief "in democracy and the dignity of every human being," which he "learned from the Fathers of the U.S. Constitution, among others."

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Letters

Status Anxieties

Many thanks for George F. Will's "A Guide to Status Anxieties" (Herald Tribune, July 30-31). His article is a masterpiece of satirical humor that summarizes our whole U.S. society, and its penchant for unctuous hypocrisy, with exceptional skill.

If this is a typical example of Mr. Will's work, he belongs up front with Buchwald and Baker.

SCOTT SOUTH.

Curbing the CIA

A military man is by training utterly unfit to correct CIA misdeeds. Rather he would be prone to expand such activity if it were presented under the guise of national defense.

Adm. Turner's chief aide, a

Democracy is still a good cause. Let America give it a second chance and stop helping those who suppress it. Kennan may not be convinced it is the wave of the future, but there are a awful lot of people out there in the world who are dying to enjoy it again.

The writer, a former foreign minister, is president of the exile Movement for a Free Philippines. He wrote this article for The Washington Post.

Between the Two Chinas

By Edward N. Luttwak

WASHINGTON—There is now a renewed pressure on the Carter administration to accept Peking's conditions for the establishment of full diplomatic relations. In essence, these are that we abandon all diplomatic ties with the government in Taiwan, and that we repudiate the defense treaty that remains the island's guarantee against an invasion from the mainland. The euphemistic code word is "normalization."

It seems that most of the administration's China specialists have lost their earlier enthusiasm for "normalization." But now the pressure comes from a different direction, from those who are hawkish on U.S.-Soviet relations. Their argument is that we must "activate" our China connection in order to put pressure on Moscow to reach a more accommodating stance across the board, and in the arms-limitation talks in particular. The claim is that Moscow can be forced to accept détente on U.S. terms under the compulsion of the implied threat that otherwise we would begin armoring Peking with all that our weapons technology has to offer.

This gambit appeals to the strategic instincts of many. But if we are to play Realpolitik for real, we had better first rearm in a fairly big way to cope with Moscow's obvious countermove. Even so, we might lose more than we gain. For example, the Russians might react by sponsoring a North Korean attack against the South. This would not only punish us directly but it might also outmaneuver our own move,

if Peking found itself compelled to compete with Moscow in supporting the North against the South, and ourselves. Whatever the war's outcome, U.S. cooperation with Peking would be unlikely to survive the strain.

But in treating Taiwan's 17 million people as expendable in a strategic chess game, we would lose more than we gained, even if we kept the arms salesmen out of Peking. For our relations with Taiwan have acquired a new significance in non-Communist East Asia as a whole.

Virtually every government in the area, and Japan's, most of all, has gone out of its way to tell us that our conduct toward Taiwan is a key test of our long-term intentions in Asia. Abandoning Taiwan would be a clear signal that, under the aegis of "Buro-centrism," our Asian interests are merely contingent, and that only our European interests are permanent.

It is already being suggested in the Japanese press that our policy is essentially racist, and that that is why we complain of the brutalities of Moscow's policemen but not of Peking's. For the leaders of the hundreds of millions in non-Communist East Asia, this is the moment of truth: Does the United States define its interests there in substantive terms—economic, social and cultural—or does it focus on the strategic payoff alone? Hence, the validity of Taiwan as a test case.

For Taiwan is the most successful of all developing societies, having managed to combine very high growth rates with a remarkably egalitarian distribution of wealth. This is the one high-growth country where there is no fault line of development at the city limits of the capital. There is

take to hope that the benefits derive from an exhibit will compensate for the loss of Western public custodians of cultural value laboring with the total annihilation of Russian culture.

But those who favor partition note that pressure, espoused by U.S. publishers, already caused the Soviet Union to enough to invite Israeli. And some persons in the Soviet dissidents insist the dissidents want U.S. papers to participate because water is welcome when thirsty, and any international oxygen helps to sustain the of independent thought.

Townsend Hoopes, president of the Association of American Publishers, says that a strict cultural exchange producing "significant" ties the month. Soviet so increasingly divided and alien, thus creating a dilemma for Soviet leadership. Hoopes locates most of these effects in the receding awareness of the paralytic inferiority of science, jurisprudence, art, food, clothing and create public restiveness thickening of passivity to the traditional of an arbitrary, centralism. And Hoopes f that, if there is "heavy" society, there never will second Moscow fair.

The arguments against participation are more can But an interesting aspect arguments on both sides shared assumption. But seem to agree that the question is a question. Does participating or not ipating do most to sap t. of Soviet tyranny?

There is an agreeable fine anti-Soviet cast—to the arguments for and participation. Hostility the Soviet regime is fact right and matter-of-fact was when the ethics of were thought to require United States. To President's human rights initial credit for the stren heartbeat of U.S. opinion.

The International Tribune readers letter. Short letters, better chance of being listed. All letters are to condensation for space. Anonymous letters not be considered. Writers may request their letters be signed with initials but pre will be given to those signed and bearing the er's complete address.

ing for a Demotion to Observe America

Gravols
(IHT).—It is
at certain times
years Le Monde
of anti-American
ings even worse.
was anti-Amer-

the foreign editor
ance's most pres-
er, was talking to
office about his
id-August he will
per's chief U.S.

Washington is part
shift of the paper's
Henri Pierre, the
chief, is going to
ce Jean Wets, who
ues Amatrice, whom
in Washington,
Moscow to Bonn.
o understand Le
readers to under-
for this criticism,
al, shifting his
sivel chair. "Most
contributors are
uals, many readers
electuals, and the
of the paper nec-
that interest."

rupted by a call
an ambassador. A
ed in with a hand-
Tatu hurriedly
er, took a few more
appointment with
chief. A colleague
remind him of a
t was 11:45 a.m.,
would be going to
ple of hours.
mes, certain events
cite the best ex-



Michel Tatu at work at his desk at Le Monde.

ample—justified hard-nosed criti-
cal reporting. If American sensi-
bilities were hurt, Le Monde was
only doing its job. And of course,
the choice of subjects definitely
does reflect a certain French
nationalism, which is altogether
normal.
For Tatu, the new job is tech-

coordinating the stories of re-
porters scattered all around the
world. I wanted to get back in
action, particularly in interna-
tional politics, and Washington is
the place for that."

Though he knows the country
well, Tatu wishes he had some
leisure time to prepare for the
new job. "Crunching facts and
figures into my head, there's no
time for that," he said. The only
thing he planned to do was re-
read a few basic works on the
United States. History books
mostly, especially early American
texts, and perhaps Alexis de Toc-
queville. "Anyway, the best way
to prepare for a new assignment,
I believe, is to dive right in.
That's what I'll be doing."

Many Visits

Aside from many visits to the
United States over the years,
Tatu spent eight months in New
York City in 1965 on a Ford
Foundation grant at the Research
Institute on Contemporary Af-
fairs. Out of that stay came a
book, "Power in the Kremlin,"
published in English by Viking
Press. It was well received on
both sides of the Atlantic and
was "appreciated by Kremlinolo-
gists," he said with a pleased look
on his face.

Michel Tatu, 44, has spent all
his professional life with Le
Monde. He studied business ad-
ministration at one of Paris's
grandes écoles, but when he
graduated at 24 in 1957, he ap-
plied for a reporter's job at Le
Monde, and to his surprise the
paper sent him to Moscow as its
bureau chief. He stayed seven
years.

Unlike reporters from the wire
services and other leading news-
papers, Le Monde's foreign cor-
respondents work "practically on
the artisanal level." Their home
is their office, and there is never
more than one staffer in any one
city. "Not even a secretary," he
said. "Our basic working tools
are a telephone, and a telex ma-
chine plugged into the socket in
the corner next to the television
set."

It is almost impossible these
days to have dinner with French
friends without someone asking
you what does it mean to be born
again, or is gris really Indian
food, or does Carter's budget
director know anything about
finance. Michel Tatu hopes to
provide some of the answers for
them.

Danes to Air Film of Lenin Found at Sea

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 4 (Reu-
ters).—A rare film of Lenin and
the Red Army, found on the bed
of the North Sea, has been re-
stored by Danish television and
prepared for broadcast in the
near future.

The film, which includes glimps-
es of the Soviet revolutionary
in his sitting room with his wife
and cat, contains shots of Lenin
from as early as 1918.

A year ago the film was pluck-
ed from a fish net by cod fish-
erman Lange Iversen in the North
Sea. It lay in a round can en-
crusted with barnacles and cov-
ered with seaweed, which Iversen
turned over to Denmark's TV
stations historic film archives.

After months of cleaning the
film, recutting it and finally
copying it, the film technicians
were able to render most of the
film clear and usable.

THEATER IN PARIS it-Garde Group Takes on Sartre

s Quinn Curtiss

(IHT).—Même
le Théâtre du Mi-
ni-garde ensemble,
two-month engage-
ment at the Théâtre
Mouffette, which
tre's "Erostrate," a
novella, which ap-
plication of stories,
moderns a Parisian
a misanthrope, who
ng hate of human-
volier. He intends
nself for his bleak
shooting passerby
adow of his apart-
s feat, he re-
through the wall
and attain lasting



Jean-Paul Sartre
... more of a reading.

little, he identifies
Erostrate, a mythic-
who immortalized
turning down the
ple, one of the
s of the world. No
he name of the
he wonderer, but all
its destroyer. But
abandons his proj-
slaughter to select
un for sacrifice, a

he manner of Dos-
trine and Punish-
maniac in psycho-
active. It is an ab-
of writing that
fashioned into a play,
on at the Théâtre
s by no means in
or form, but rather
ompromise between
many expression.

on Paper
tion stems in part
ading," well-known
States and Britain
d to France by An-
"Théâtre-Réel."

The idea of the Readers' Theater
as one such American company
was called, sounds good on paper.
Its object was "to take the great
dramatic classics off the shelf,
cast them with professional play-
ers under skilled direction to
bring out without physical acce-
sories the hidden magic of the
spoken word." It was also a way
of sidestepping the exorbitant
demands of a production.

Certainly scenery and costumes
are not required for an apprecia-
tion of Shakespeare and Shaw,
but every playwright writes hop-
ing for stage presentation. If
plays are to merely be recited
one might more comfortably stay
at home and read them. But this
kind of theater is relatively new
to France and as yet has not
worn out its novelty.

The Mouffette company has
not, as it boasts, "adapted"
Sartre. Every word of his story is

kept, but there has been a rear-
rangement of the narration. The
central figure for stage purposes
has been split in two with Jean-
Louis Griffield, as what was
scarcely he described as the pro-
tagonist's rational self and with
Philippe Duclos playing his ques-
tioning conscience. A third mem-
ber of the cast, Martine Irenski,
plays the streetwalker.

The performance takes place
against a dark curtain that
represents the wall that confines
the terrorist from the outside
world. It parts at the end to re-
veal vistas beyond, but he is still
groping blindly.

The incidents are divided by
swift blackouts as though they
were taken for a movie—and the
trio characterize their roles. This
quickens the intensity of the ex-
periment to theatrical tempo in
Yves Gourevil's production. The
venture is in itself interesting,
and happily, it is closer to dra-
matization than it is to plain
recitation.

A floating theater is one of the
theatrical additions to the Paris-
ian summer scene. At the Port
de Sully you will find La Pé-
ninsule theater, a houseboat fitted
out as a showboat. The enter-
tainment is varied. At 8 p.m.,
there is an open-air burlesque
concert with the fantasist Jean-
Paul Farre and at 10 p.m.—ex-
cept Mondays—there is a per-
formance of Samuel Beckett's
"En Attendant Godot" directed
by Mireille Larroche.

The program note argues that
it is an error to play Beckett tra-
gically and that his theater is
not a theater of tears, but one to
do with cruelty and humanity
and that "Godot" is a sort of
Western.

PS AND FLATS

Stanley Clarke and
featured at the New
5 at 8 p.m., followed
y nights by Bonnie
p.m. both evenings.
sple is appearing
onnie Scott's.

—Drummer Oliver
featured nightly at
Club.

obby Few is at La
Aug. 5 and 6 at
my Courty at the
rt St. Bernard (as
festival Estival) Aug.
p.m. and French
in Maxime Saury at
r of the Hotel Mer-
month of August.

JARLO—Enrico Ma-
es the show at the
b Aug. 5. All pro-
to the Monaco Red

Memphis Slim will
into the Mingo Hall
Memphis, Tenn., this
g with W.C. Handy,
and Elvis Presley.
crossing the United
all have several rec-
n Los Angeles and
e Village Gate in New

'Guernica'
to Spain Soon
Aug. 4 (UPI).—Min-
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e Senate that the
good for the return
of "Guernica," the
of the late Pablo

illas said he had
U.S. Ambassador
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War painting.
is presently on
Museum of Modern
York. The painting
attack on the Basque
ernica by German
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alismmo Francisco

U.S. Displays Tomb Refused Once by Jackson

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 (AP).
—A tomb in which U.S. Pres-
ident Andrew Jackson once re-
fused to be buried is on exhibit on
a terrace outside the Smith-
sonian's Museum of History and
Technology.

Originally thought to be the
tomb of the Roman Emperor
Alexander Severus, the 3d-century
marble sarcophagus was one of
the first major pieces of antiquity
to be brought to the United
States.

It was offered to Jackson, then
in retirement in Tennessee, as his
final resting place. "My republic-
an principles," he wrote back,
"forbid my burial in a repository
prepared for an emperor or king."
The Smithsonian says it is not
known who was originally buried
in the tomb. It was robbed in
ancient times, and when Comdr.
Jesse Elliott found it in the 1830s,
in Beirut, the contents were gone.
Elliott, then commander of the
U.S. Mediterranean Fleet, found
a pair of matching sarcophagi
with similar carvings. He brought
both of them to the United States
in 1838 as ballast in his flagship,
the U.S. Constitution.

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SENIOR EXECUTIVE JOB GUIDE

Published at the end of the week, this is a compilation of senior level job opportunities from selected publications. Senior level jobs published by the International Herald Tribune through Tuesday automatically appear in this feature. To place an advertisement in "INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES," contact our office in your country (listed on back page). Any questions or comments concerning this feature can be directed to Miss Juanita Caspari in the Paris office.

JOB TITLE	SALARY	EMPLOYER	JOB LOCAT.	SOME OF THE QUALIFICATIONS	CANDIDATES SHOULD MAKE CONTACT WITH	ADVT. Source
Operations Manager	Interesting compensation package	Pit-Stop, Germany's largest chain of specialized muffler replacement stations.	Germany	Exp. automotive retail trade; fluent English, German.	J. Nelson, Pit-Stop GmbH, Lepiusstrasse 110, 1000 Berlin 41, West Germany.	I.H.T. 28-7-77
Direct Mail Marketing Executive	£20,000	SAI Services (U.K.) Ltd.	England	Exp. direct mktg. of intangibles: fin. services, insurance, club or association.... Eng.+Eur. lang.	Mark Dunn: SAI Services (U.K.) Ltd., The Elms, Broad St., Wokingham, Berkshire RG 11 1AB.	I.H.T. 28-7-77
Director Sales/Marketing	Attractive compensation package	Middle East service of a major U.S. container line.	Middle East	3-5 yrs. sales/mktg. mngt. with major container line; working knowl. M.E. trade.	Box D.5.824, International Herald Tribune, 21 Rue de Berri, 75380 Paris Cedex 08.	I.H.T. 30-7-77
Managing Director		Dun & Bradstreet GmbH.	Germany	Interest int'l economics & com. affairs; previous exp. magazine publishing field; Eng., Ger.	Mrs. Inge Volhardt, Dun & Bradstreet GmbH, Draischtr. 59, 6000 Frankfurt 70, T.: 0611 610151.	Frankfurt. All. Zeit. 30-7-77
Managing Director/V.P.	+home, car	Int'l Oil service co.	United Arab Emirates	Exp. economics, banking, legal matters; Eng., Ger.; 35-45 yrs.; overseas exp.	Ref.: 386/1432, International Unternehmensberatung, Postfach 1509, 5270 Gammersbach 1.	Frankfurt. All. Zeit. 30-7-77
Chief Executive		Botswana Power Corp.		Prof. qual. eng. with demonstr. ability to run an org. on a sound financial basis.	Merz & McLellan, Carrier House, Warwick Row, London SW1E 5EN.	Economist 30-7-77
Directeur Technique	Intéressant	Important groupe belge.	Nigeria	Niveau B1 ou Ing. Technicien; large exp. électromécanique; français, anglais.	Ref.: NM/0986, C.E.R.C., 304 Ave. Louise, 1050 Bruxelles. Tel.: 14 à 20 h.: 648.47.37.	Le Soir 31-7-77
European Marketing Manager		Société int'l (calculatrices électroniques de caisses enregistrées).		Env. 30 ans; triling. français, anglais, flamand; solide exp. marketing européen.	Ref. 77.2624, C.P.S., 104 Ave. Henri Jaspard, 1060 Bruxelles. Tel.: 02/5390469.	Le Soir 31-7-77
Juriste International		Important groupe financier français.	Paris	Droit int'l privé exp. cabinet d'avocats d'affaires français ou anglais; min. 30-32 ans.	No. 21931, Contesse Publicité, 20 Avenue de l'Opéra, 75001 Paris.	L'Express 1-8-77
Product Specialist Europe	Compensation package \$35,000	Construction equipment.	Western Europe	30s; mktg. oriented eng.; crawlers &/or wheeled loaders exp.; Eng.+Eur. lang. (Span.).	Ref. 675-IHT, JMT Recruitment Ltd., 40 Berkeley Square, London W1X 6AD.	I.H.T. 2-8-77
Manager/Director Designate	Will match the challenge	New development in European auto service industry.	Germany	Ability to absorb progressive mktg. concepts, real estate selection & acquisition; Eng., Ger.	David C. Taube, Zockoll Group Ltd., 143 Maple Road, Kingston-upon-Thames, Surrey KT6 4BL.	I.H.T. 2-8-77
Treasurer Nigeria	In line with importance of position	Nigerian subs. of multi-national corp.	Lagos	Nigerian citizens; academic deg. economics or finance; 10 yrs. exp. fin. & bank procedures.	Ref.: H1311/IHT, P.A. Advertising, Hyde Park House, 60a Knightsbridge, London SW1X 7LE. Tel.: 01-235 6060.	I.H.T. 2-8-77
Int'l Marketing Manager		Medicon Corp. (a division of Gould, Inc.).	Assumed U.S.A.	Eng., Germ. & French lang.; engineering or technical bkgd.; computers & digital elec. exp.	Medicon, P.O. Box 83, Shawheen Village Station, Andover, MA 01810, U.S.A.	Wall Street Journal 2-8-77
Int'l Chief Financial Executive	Excellent compensation	HNTP Iran, affiliate of Howard Needles Tamman & Bergendoff.	Tehran	Degraded, pref. a CPA; 10 yrs. of financial, acctg. & auditing experience.	Central Personnel, HNTP, 1805 Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo 64108.	Wall Street Journal 2-8-77

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COMPANY	INDUS.	1977 HIGH-LOW	CLOS. PRICE Aug. 4	MON.-WED. HIGH-LOW	P/E	YIELD (%)	EARN. PER SHR.— %14. 75.90—56.62	SHRS. OUTST. ('000)	LATEST COMPANY NEWS
AQUITAINE	Petrol.	321 - 327	323	290 - 289	5	5.5	89.14 - 83.60—56.62	14,774	1976 net dividend of Fr. 16 confirmed (vs. Fr. 15 in 1975).
BOUYGUES	Construct.	330.50 - 375	349.50	343.50 - 327	11	6.2	50.73 - 25.92 - 30.34	60	'76 net divid. of Fr. 21.30 (on 4.5% vs. '75 payable as of June 28).
BSN GERVAIS DANONE	Gloss food	582 - 365	376	470 - 466	23	6.4	28.38 —24.29— 20.72c	2,332	1st 6 months '77 global turnover up 10% vs. '76 at same rates.
CHARGEURS REUNIS ...	Shipping Air trans.	177 - 120	147.10	148.50 - 146	11	8.0	16.96 - 16.41 - 13.34	1,466	Cie. Alarkt. Chargeurs Réunis sales 3 mos. '77: 202 MF (-3.56% vs. '76).
CHIMIQUE ROUTIERE ...	Public works	109.20 - 81.50	94.50	95 - 92	4	7.8	11.18 - 10.02 - 24.40c	1,672	FEREX subsidiary: '76 turnover = 410 MF vs. 368 MF ('75 +T-LIAC).
CREDIT COMM. FRANÇ.	Bank	105 - 81.85	87.10	87 - 81.85	6	8.5	10.36 - 15.85 - 14.08c	5,799	'76 net profit = Fr. 68.10 mil. vs. 72.09 mil. Div. up to Fr. 7.40 vs. Fr. 7.00.
CREDIT INDUST. COMM.	Bank	105 - 72.50	78	78.50 - 78	9	8.3	6.77 - 10.84 - 8.74	4,528	As of April '77, CIC Group's customer deposits exceeded Fr. 4.2 billion.
CREUSOT-LOIRE	Heavy Ind.	98 - 67.50	71.20	70.20 - 69.80	—	11.2	29.13c - 9.62c —5.55c	2,744	1976 net dividend of Fr. 8 same as 1975) payable June 30.
EURAFRANCE	Holding	172 "24	164.80	165 - 162.40	3	6.7	— 36.50 - —	2,693	1976 consolidated profit = 119 MF vs. 80.2 MF for 1975.
FERODO S.A.F.	Autom. Equip.	410 - 296	348	337 - 331	5	5.5	23.02 - 29.27 - 73.09c	1,497	Convertible (1 for 1) bond issue of 117.5 MF at 9.95%. Actual yield 11.15%.
GEN. OCCIDENTALE ...	Holding	160.80 - 165	171.50	172 - 171	6	8.2	— 26.94c —	2,886	75.5% of Cavenham Ltd's capital now held by F.O.M.
IMETAL	Mining	56.18 - 70.50	76	88 - 77.50	4	4.6	17.97 - 2.44 - 21.51c	7,944	'76 consolidated results = 345 MF (vs. 25 MF in 1975).
MOET-HENNESSY	Beverage	451.50 - 268	344	348 - 338	27	2.1	17.04c - 5.71c - 12.87c	1,167	1976 group net profit = 40.64 MF (vs. 18.03 MF in 1975).
NORD (Compagnie du) ...	Holding	22.10 - 17.30	16.15	18.20 - 18.10	11	8.3	0.18 - 0.27 - 1.72	13,264	Banque Rothschild's 220 MF loan to enhance its restructuring portfolio.
PECHELBRONN	Hold. (fin.)	75 - 63	65.50	66 - 65	10	9.2	45.52 - 10.76 - 6.74	2,825	'76 net cash dividend increase = Fr. 6 (same as 1975).
PECHINEY-UG-KUHLM.	Chem.-min.	83 - 60.10	80.70	78.80 - 77.50	13	6.2	29.50 - -6.30 - 6.60c	25,162	'76 consol. cash flow = 1,029.3 MF vs. 399.4 MF in '75 (+166%).
PSA PEUGEOT-CITROEN	Holding	229.20 - 201	232	231 - 238	2	4.3	38.24 - 54.71 - 137.96c	9,281	Poupgnet Cars '76 net consolidated cash flow = 1,445.6 MF (+103% vs. '75).
RAFFINAGE (Cie Fr.) ...	Petrol.	89.90 - 63.80	65.80	65.80 - 64.80	—	9.2	—	5,438	'76 Group net consol. profit = 78.6 MF. Net div. of Fr. 0.
REDOUTE	Mail order	625 504	539	540 - 537	11	3.3	25.87 - 45.97 - 47.86c	926	'76-77 net profit up 5.3%. Net dividend = Fr. 18 (vs. Fr. 15).
ROBECO	Investm. Comp.	384 300.20	364.50	366.10 - 363.50	—	6.9	(not relevant)	22,572	For 1st 4 months '77, 534,000 new shares issued (400,000 as bonus).
SKIS ROSSIGNOL	Ski manuf.	1913 - 1025	1550	1563 - 1510	18	1.7	71.78 - 73.76 - 87.48	864	Strong outperforming position since winter tourist sales.

(*) P/E calculated on '75 earnings; all others on '76.

(b) Tax credit not included.

(Continued on Page 16.)

on West Germany Unclear Picture

By Darrell Delamaide

4 (AP-DJ).—Persons released to uncertain descriptions of German economy, circulate in the government of time planning.

it rose 4.5 per cent from the previous 2,600, or 4.3 per cent for the second month. The 1977 is higher than in year. Unemployed

Falls r Cent C Area

Aug. 4 (AP).—In the United States, the rate of inflation in May was 4.1 per cent, down from 4.3 per cent in April. The rate in the United States rose by 1.1 per cent in May.

Market office the situation in production three months the trend for the this year is hard-

stry slowed down any, France and with only slight other member in Italy, Belgium, and Luxem-

Decline investment goods is steadily since red a sharp fall in May for the

to a particularly in the textile well before the he Common Mar-

the serious cyclical be from which is

under prodding Common Mar- reduce imports and clothing in an et jobs and busi-

Europe. Common Market figures on in- that prices paid can consumers per than in the verwhere in the except West the 12 months the West Ger- per cent, but in per cent—three

young up faster in pace as well as

bless level completion of yment from the countries show: million out of

ed States, un- been dropping percentage rate than the Euro- rhods of calcula- mparable.

Market also re- taken in May, of more than is in the nine owed a drop in t the prospects n economy over onths, especially

to Buy e Bank

7.4 (AP).—The id will, for the 1921, buy a pri- attempt to pre- closure, it was

ngland has kept at with a 270- arantee to the s step in the support opera- most two years

England bought was still a pri- which finally

ness in 1962.

U.S. Officials Divided Over Trade Deficit

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 (WP).—The mounting U.S. trade deficit has touched off the first serious economic policy debate inside the Carter administration since the fight over junking the 550 tax rebate.

No one disputes the fact that the size of the trade deficit is staggering—some \$27 billion to \$30 billion a year. For this year—reflecting primarily huge imports of oil and secondarily a massive American appetite for foreign goods of all kinds.

The argument is what, if anything, should be done about it. At a recent high-level discussion, one administration official who is concerned about the deficit said: "If we don't address this problem, it will cause us trouble." And an official who is not worried about the deficit retorted: "If we do address this problem, it will cause us trouble."

President Carter is uneasy about the psychological impact of month-after-month record deficit numbers. He is not studying special reports, done at his request, by Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal, Commerce Secretary Juanita Kreps and Economic Council chairman Charles Schultze.

"It's not just the impact on the dollar," says a White House aide, "but those big deficit numbers can shake confidence in

the economy." Protectionist pressures, already strong, grow worse.

The U.S. posture is actually far removed from what Henri Simonet, chairman of the Common Market council of ministers, described last week as an American policy of "aggressive neglect." Mr. Simonet and other Europeans cite an interview with Treasury Secretary Blumenthal (JULY 23) in which he said he was willing to let the dollar float down further in foreign exchange markets against a stronger deutsche mark and yen.

International authorities, including those at the International Monetary Fund, agree that the currency of trade surplus countries like Germany and Japan should rise against the dollar. But as the mark and the yen move up in value, boosting the price of German and Japanese goods in world markets, businessmen and industrialists in those countries put the heat on their own politicians.

U.S. criticism of Mr. Blumenthal began to surface with speeches by Assistant Secretary of Commerce Frank Weil and Rep. Henry Reuss, D-Wis. Then, on July 26, Federal Reserve Board chairman Arthur Burns spoke of the need to protect the "integrity" of the dollar.

Mr. Burns, highly respected abroad, caused some confusion with his remarks. He did not say as one news agency reported,

call for the United States to "support" the dollar, which means active, rather than occasional, intervention. Three days later he said there is no intention at the Fed to depart from present policy, but underlined "so far."

The question Mr. Carter is trying to decide is what, if anything, can actually be done about the trade deficit that will not make matters worse. The long-run solution is a substantial reduction in the staggering \$48-billion oil bill. The flow of Alaskan oil may save \$2 billion to \$3 billion this year, but that will not last long.

In the months ahead and through 1978, the prospect is that the United States will still have more than an edge in economic growth over Europe. That means that U.S. imports will continue to grow, and U.S. exports may show no gain.

The danger is that the White House will get politically sensitized to the big trade deficit numbers and reverse what has been essentially the right approach. The underlying problem is not some trade or current account statistic. The problem is that the oil-consuming world still has not found a way of coping with OPEC and its year-after-year enormous current account surpluses. All consuming countries have to find a way of dividing up the burden without scratching each others' eyes out.

So far, the West is in disarray on this crucial issue.

Dow Gains 2 in Lower Trading Volume

Higher Retail Sales Push Prices Ahead on Wall Street

NEW YORK, Aug. 4 (JULY).—The stock market, encouraged by unexpectedly high retail sales in July, closed higher today in fairly slow trading.

U.S. Car Sales Increase 9.5%

DETROIT, Aug. 4 (AP-DJ).—The rate of new-car sales in July rose 9.5 per cent from the year-earlier month, primarily reflecting continued strong sales of imported makes.

Sales of domestic models rose only 3.2 per cent from last year's levels, and some industry analysts conceded that the U.S. deliveries were below earlier expectations. In fact, because of the weaker-than-expected sales, one industry analyst lowered his sales forecast for August.

In July, sales of foreign and U.S. models totaled 912,033 units, compared with 855,000 units in July, 1976. July marked the first month since last March that sales did not surpass the 1-million-unit mark.

Sales of foreign cars totaled about 181,000 units in July, up 41 per cent from the 128,000 units sold in the similar period last year. The importers took almost a 20-per-cent share of the U.S. market in July, compared with a 15-per-cent share last year.

Domestic carmakers retailed 731,033 units during the month, compared with 726,780 units last year.

British Sales Rise LONDON, Aug. 4 (AP-DJ).—Car sales in Britain rose in July as domestic-made autos accounted for more than 60 per cent of total sales for only the second time in the past 12 months.

Sales last month rose 7.8 per cent to 80,160 from 74,790 a year earlier, according to preliminary figures released today by the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders.

Foreign cars accounted for 39.3 per cent of total sales. Although this was up from 32.6 per cent in July, 1976, it was still the smallest share of the market imports have taken this year.

For the first seven months of this year car sales have increased to 760,600 from 752,476 a year earlier.

One of the reasons for the better sales of domestic cars last month was the fact that British Leyland Ltd. now has adequate inventories of many of its models. The state-owned car company has increased production considerably since April, when about 3,000 toolroom workers ended a one-month walkout.

Leyland replaced Ford Motor Co. of Britain, as the top car seller last month with registrations of 17,929 cars, or 28.8 per cent of the market. This is the largest market share Leyland has had since February, 1976.

Datsuns were again the most popular foreign car, with sales of 3,257, or 5.4 per cent.

Eurodollar Borrowings WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 (Reuters).—Liabilities of U.S. banks to their foreign branches were \$3.1 billion in the week ended July 27, off \$1.42 billion from the previous week and \$680 million lower than Eurodollar borrowings a year earlier, the Federal Reserve reported.

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which reported a 2.4 per cent rise in U.S. weekly retail sales. This was 12 per cent above the same week in 1976 the department said.

Sears, Roebuck said the 21.7-per-cent increase was the largest percentage gain in more than 20 years. The company's stock rose 3/4 at 38 3/8. Tandy rose 1/2 to 26 5/8.

Among other retailers with stronger July sales were K-Mart, up 1 1/4 at 28, and J.C. Penney, up 3/4 at 38 3/8. Tandy rose 1/2 to 26 5/8.

Also among the day's gainers was Babcock & Wilcox, up 1 5/8 at 47 1/2, after United Technologies raised its bid for Babcock shares to \$46 each. United Technologies advanced 1/2 to 39. Babcock had rejected an earlier bid of \$42.

General Dynamics rose 1 1/4 to 59 7/8 and NCR 1 1/8 to 45 1/8. Twentieth Century-Fox jumped 1 3/8 to 34.

Inexco Oil rose 1 1/8 to 28 and actively-traded Mesa Petroleum 1 3/4 to 46.

On the downside, Frigtronics,

the Big Board's most heavily-traded stock, fell 2 1/2 to 9 5/8. The company reported lower earnings yesterday.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange closed higher in slow trading. The Amex index rose 0.81 to 120.31.

IMF Sells Gold At \$146 an Ounce

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 (Reuters).—The International Monetary Fund raised \$55 million yesterday in the 12th of its series of gold auctions to finance a special trust fund for the world's poorest nations. The IMF sold 374,800 ounces yesterday at \$146.28 an ounce.

Since the auctions started in June last year, the IMF has raised \$722 million for the trust fund, established to make loans on easy terms to about 60 of the world's neediest countries.

Altogether, the IMF plans to sell a total of 25 million ounces of gold over a four-year period.

Japan Exports Increased in July By 21 Per Cent

TOKYO, Aug. 4 (AP-DJ).—Japanese certified exports in July rose by 21.3 per cent from a year earlier and by 8.8 per cent from June to total \$7.52 billion. The preliminary report in June, certified exports totaled \$7.13 billion with an annual rise of 18.4 per cent.

Seasonally adjusted certified exports in July totaled \$7,008 billion, down 0.7 per cent from June's revised \$7,06 billion. June's revised certified exports were up 4.2 per cent from the month of May.

Certified exports indicate export trends over the next few weeks.

Certified exports for July were the second highest on record following \$7,693 billion for March this year.

MITI said other export indicators like export letters of credit were showing slower annual rates of gain, which means that the pace of expansion will ease in the months ahead.

Canon's Profits Expected to Rise

TOKYO, Aug. 4 (Reuters).—Canon Inc. said today its profits before tax and special items for the first half-year ended June 30 are expected to total 5.2 billion yen (\$19.6 million), up from a predicted 4.5 billion yen.

Sales are forecast to increase to 59.3 billion from 58 billion as predicted earlier this year, it said. After-tax profit will also increase from the original estimate of 2.5 billion yen, Canon said, but declined to state a revised figure.

It reported an after-tax profit of 1.46 billion yen, a profit before tax and special items of 3.24 billion and sales of 47.62 billion in the same period of last year.

N.Y. Fed Sees Growth Continuing But Slower

NEW YORK, Aug. 4 (Reuters).—Prospects are good for continued increases in business activity in the United States during the remainder of 1977, but "probably at a more moderate pace than that of the first half," according to a report in the current issue of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York's quarterly review.

Consumer spending appears likely to advance in real terms in the month ahead as the slower pace of food price increases helps strengthen consumer confidence and leaves a larger part of income available for discretionary spending.

In addition, the Fed said purchases of household durables should also be stimulated as the many housing units started in recent months are completed and readied for occupancy.

At the same time, the Fed believes this consumer spending pattern may be restrained as households seek to restore a balance between savings and disposable incomes.

While the savings rate has increased somewhat in recent months from an anomalously low 4.1-per-cent rate in the first quarter, the Fed said it still remains below the 6-per-cent average.

Therefore, the Fed adds, it is unlikely consumer spending will resume the position of leadership in the economic advance that it occupied in the first two years of the recovery.

Also raising prospects of slower growth, the Fed said, is the recent buildup of business inventories, which has restored inventory ratios to more historical levels.

Meanwhile, private economists say U.S. bank prime lending rates are expected to rise but not for at least another two weeks.

Yesterday's prime-rate increase by Morgan Guaranty Trust to 6 3/4 per cent from 6 1/2, which moved its rate up to the industry-wide level, triggered speculation that rises by other banks were imminent.

The economists said that while the federal funds rate has risen enough to warrant a 1/4-point rise in the prime rate to 7 per cent, commercial paper rates have not fully adjusted to this tightening and this should delay a prime-rate move.

Chemical Bank money market analyst Jerry Wynkoop said the 90-day dealer placed commercial

paper rate has to rise to 5 3/4 per cent and hold there for a couple of weeks to get the formula-based banks up to a 7-per-cent level.

The paper rate is averaging between 5 1/2 and 5 5/8 per cent, making it unlikely there will be an immediate shift in prime, he said.

Joseph Bench, of First Pennsylvania Corp., also believes it is unlikely there will be an immediate move in prime rates as he expects banks will wait until the formula calls for a rise.

But he believes there will be a general rate movement to 7 per cent before the end of August.

Leonard Santov, of Schroder Banking Corp., believes banks are entitled to a 1 1/4-point prime-rate increase but added such a move is unlikely for another two to three weeks.

Dollar Rises In Europe

LONDON, Aug. 4 (AP-DJ).—The dollar declined and then rose against European currencies today in what seemed to be aimless movements.

One dealer said the market appeared to be influenced by expectations of higher short-term U.S. interest rates. He said that market participants were awaiting publication of U.S. money supply data later today to assess whether the recent uptrend in interest rates has further to go.

The dollar finished at 2.3840 deutsche marks, up from 2.3939 late yesterday. It also rose to 2.4060 Swiss francs from 2.4020 while advancing against the French franc to 4.86 from 4.8336.

However, the U.S. currency remained almost stationary against the yen at 265.60 compared with 265.57.

The pound rose to \$1.7396 from \$1.7385 despite sales of sterling by the Bank of England in the morning, a dealer said.

Austrian Jobless Rate

VIENNA, Aug. 4 (AP-DJ).—Austria's unemployment rate stood at 1 per cent in July with 29,293 persons unemployed compared with 23,364 in June and 31,849 persons unemployed in July, 1976, the Ministry for Social Administration reported.

All of these securities having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

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\$2.06 No Par Cumulative Convertible Preferred Stock
(Stated Value \$25)



Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith
Incorporated

The Ohio Company

Bache Halsey Stuart Shields
Incorporated

The First Boston Corporation

Blyth Eastman Dillon & Co.
Incorporated

Drexel Burnham Lambert
Incorporated

Goldman, Sachs & Co.

Hornblower, Weeks, Noyes & Trask
Incorporated

E. F. Hutton & Company Inc.

Kidder, Peabody & Co.
Incorporated

Kuhn Loeb & Co.
Incorporated

Lehman Brothers
Incorporated

Loeb Rhoades & Co. Inc.

Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis
Incorporated

Reynolds Securities Inc.

Salomon Brothers

Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co.
Incorporated

White, Weld & Co.
Incorporated

Dean Witter & Co.
Incorporated

Bear, Stearns & Co.

L. F. Rothschild, Unterberg, Towbin

Shearson Hayden Stone Inc.

Alex. Brown & Sons

McDonald & Company

Prescott, Ball & Turben

Thomson McKinnon Securities Inc.

Advest, Inc.

Robert W. Baird & Co.
Incorporated

Bateman Eichler, Hill Richards
Incorporated

William Blair & Company

Dain, Kalman & Quail
Incorporated

A. G. Edwards & Sons, Inc.

Faulkner, Dawkins & Sullivan, Inc. Moseley, Hallgarten & Estabrook Inc.

Nomura Securities International, Inc.

Piper, Jaffray & Hopwood
Incorporated

The Robinson-Humphrey Company, Inc.

Yamaichi International (America), Inc.

Amex Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) August 4

Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	0
100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	0
100 1/8	100 1/8	100 1/8	100 1/8	100 1/8	0
100 1/16	100 1/16	100 1/16	100 1/16	100 1/16	0
100 1/32	100 1/32	100 1/32	100 1/32	100 1/32	0
100 1/64	100 1/64	100 1/64	100 1/64	100 1/64	0
100 1/128	100 1/128	100 1/128	100 1/128	100 1/128	0
100 1/256	100 1/256	100 1/256	100 1/256	100 1/256	0
100 1/512	100 1/512	100 1/512	100 1/512	100 1/512	0
100 1/1024	100 1/1024	100 1/1024	100 1/1024	100 1/1024	0
100 1/2048	100 1/2048	100 1/2048	100 1/2048	100 1/2048	0
100 1/4096	100 1/4096	100 1/4096	100 1/4096	100 1/4096	0
100 1/8192	100 1/8192	100 1/8192	100 1/8192	100 1/8192	0
100 1/16384	100 1/16384	100 1/16384	100 1/16384	100 1/16384	0
100 1/32768	100 1/32768	100 1/32768	100 1/32768	100 1/32768	0
100 1/65536	100 1/65536	100 1/65536	100 1/65536	100 1/65536	0
100 1/131072	100 1/131072	100 1/131072	100 1/131072	100 1/131072	0
100 1/262144	100 1/262144	100 1/262144	100 1/262144	100 1/262144	0
100 1/524288	100 1/524288	100 1/524288	100 1/524288	100 1/524288	0
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100 1/2097152	100 1/2097152	100 1/2097152	100 1/2097152	100 1/2097152	0
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Chicago following a
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couple had lived
their estate. Tra C
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Cemetery in nearby

—SAMUEL

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kitchen.
155,000.
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bathrooms.

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1000 ft. long, 100 ft. wide. Situated
between 12-15, 15-16, 16-17, 17-18, 18-19,
19-20, 20-21, 21-22, 22-23, 23-24, 24-25, 25-26, 26-27, 27-28, 28-29, 29-30, 30-31, 31-32, 32-33, 33-34, 34-35, 35-36, 36-37, 37-38, 38-39, 39-40, 40-41, 41-42, 42-43, 43-44, 44-45, 45-46, 46-47, 47-48, 48-49, 49-50, 50-51, 51-52, 52-53, 53-54, 54-55, 55-56, 56-57, 57-58, 58-59, 59-60, 60-61, 61-62, 62-63, 63-64, 64-65, 65-66, 66-67, 67-68, 68-69, 69-70, 70-71, 71-72, 72-73, 73-74, 74-75, 75-76, 76-77, 77-78, 78-79, 79-80, 80-81, 81-82, 82-83, 83-84, 84-85, 85-86, 86-87, 87-88, 88-89, 89-90, 90-91, 91-92, 92-93, 93-94, 94-95, 95-96, 96-97, 97-98, 98-99, 99-100, 100-101, 101-102, 102-103, 103-104, 104-105, 105-106, 106-107, 107-108, 108-109, 109-110, 110-111, 111-112, 112-113, 113-114, 114-115, 115-116, 116-117, 117-118, 118-119, 119-120, 120-121, 121-122, 122-123, 123-124, 124-125, 125-126, 126-127, 127-128, 128-129, 129-130, 130-131, 131-132, 132-133, 133-134, 134-135, 135-136, 136-137, 137-138, 138-139, 139-140, 140-141, 141-142, 142-143, 143-144, 144-145, 145-146, 146-147, 147-148, 148-149, 149-150, 150-151, 151-152, 152-153, 153-154, 154-155, 155-156, 156-157, 157-158, 158-159, 159-160, 160-161, 161-162, 162-163, 163-164, 164-165, 165-166, 166-167, 167-168, 168-169, 169-170, 170-171, 171-172, 172-173, 173-174, 174-175, 175-176, 176-177, 177-178, 178-179, 179-180, 180-181, 181-182, 182-183, 183-184, 184-185, 185-186, 186-187, 187-188, 188-189, 189-190, 190-191, 191-192, 192-193, 193-194, 194-195, 195-196, 196-197, 197-198, 198-199, 199-200, 200-201, 201-202, 202-203, 203-204, 204-205, 205-206, 206-207, 207-208, 208-209, 209-210, 210-211, 211-212, 212-213, 213-214, 214-215, 215-216, 216-217, 217-218, 218-219, 219-220, 220-221, 221-222, 222-223, 223-224, 224-225, 225-226, 226-227, 227-228, 228-229, 229-230, 230-231, 231-232, 232-233, 233-234, 234-235, 235-236, 236-237, 237-238, 238-239, 239-240, 240-241, 241-242, 242-243, 243-244, 244-245, 245-246, 246-247, 247-248, 248-249, 249-250, 250-251, 251-252, 252-253, 253-254, 254-255, 255-256, 256-257, 257-258, 258-259, 259-260, 260-261, 261-262, 262-263, 263-264, 264-265, 265-266, 266-267, 267-268, 268-269, 269-270, 270-271, 271-272, 272-273, 273-274, 274-275, 275-276, 276-277, 277-278, 278-279, 279-280, 280-281, 281-282, 282-283, 283-284, 284-285, 285-286, 286-287, 287-288, 288-289, 289-290, 290-291, 291-292, 292-293, 293-294, 294-295, 295-296, 296-297, 297-298, 298-299, 299-300, 300-301, 301-302, 302-303, 303-304, 304-305, 305-306, 306-307, 307-308, 308-309, 309-310, 310-311, 311-312, 312-313, 313-314, 314-315, 315-316, 316-317, 317-318, 318-319, 319-320, 320-321, 321-322, 322-323, 323-324, 324-325, 325-326, 326-327, 327-328, 328-329, 329-330, 330-331, 331-332, 332-333, 333-334, 334-335, 335-336, 336-337, 337-338, 338-339, 339-340, 340-341, 341-342, 342-343, 343-344, 344-345, 345-346, 346-347, 347-348, 348-349, 349-350, 350-351, 351-352, 352-353, 353-354, 354-355, 355-356, 356-357, 357-358, 358-359, 359-360, 360-361, 361-362, 362-363, 363-364, 364-365, 365-366, 366-367, 367-368, 368-369, 369-370, 370-371, 371-372, 372-373, 373-374, 374-375, 375-376, 376-377, 377-378, 378-379, 379-380, 380-381, 381-382, 382-383, 383-384, 384-385, 385-386, 386-387, 387-388, 388-389, 389-390, 390-391, 391-392, 392-393, 393-394, 394-395, 395-396, 396-397, 397-398, 398-399, 399-400, 400-401, 401-402, 402-403, 403-404, 404-405, 405-406, 406-407, 407-408, 408-409, 409-410, 410-411, 411-412, 412-413, 413-414, 414-415, 415-416, 416-417, 417-418, 418-419, 419-420, 420-421, 421-422, 422-423, 423-424, 424-425, 425-426, 426-427, 427-428, 4